The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B F McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865. Vol 38: No. 6

The Bedford Inquirer

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OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

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And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Talleyville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—1y m.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.

August 19th, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Longenecker, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury.

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5, 1864.—tf.

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DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Brick Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted.

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jan'65-1y.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Bellas.

April 8, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door south of Reid & Palmer's office.

April 8, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

FIVE SQUARES, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

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HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

jun'65.-1m.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid Livery Stable attached. apr'64

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
The Westminster Review (Radical).
The North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

Terms for 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $400 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of those Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

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We have no authorized travelling Agents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Dec. 23, '64-3m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital.—$200,000. Shares.—200,000. Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, Pa.
F. BONNIOGE, Bedford, Pa.
J. K. SEVERNS, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RANSOHL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of South Grass Creek, in South Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Press Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still further on the same south-southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the springs on this property and used it for the therapeutic applications.

In later times the Seneca's of Buffalo Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the purpose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Quite for years was used to excite as a remedy of pleurisy among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the racine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 410 feet, an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their said bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barrelled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in the supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property, and that, consequently, the supply will be more permanent than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-loading on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of unquestionable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. Bonniogle, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
R. F. Reyner, " "
A. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Burt, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. N. Kessler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. R. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
F. Hoerner & Co., " "
R. F. Phillips, Waynesboro, " "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon, " "
Samuel Haney, " "
W. H. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office of the Company, No. 4th Walnut St., Philadelphia.

dec. 23, '64.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the Inquirer Office.

Poetry.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

OH! I AM SAD TO-NIGHT.

BY C. P. CALHOUN.

The camp fires burn as bright to-night
As many a time before,
Time seems unconscious of her flight,
So soon the moments o'er.
But then I'm thinking sadly o'er
The days that 're passed so bright,
Of days and years that have gone before—
Oh! I am sad to-night.
CHORUS—Oh! I am sad, so sad to-night,
My years where have they flown,
The days that once were gay and bright,
Seem now to me unknown.

The snow flakes flutter in the breeze,
Once I enjoyed the scene,
The icicles in clusters freeze
Where fodinge once was green.
The merry laugh of men is heard
As when all else is bright,
Each voice seems gay as a fairy bird
But I am sad to-night.
CHORUS—Oh! I am sad, &c.

PORTRAIT.

She was a phantom of delight
Which gleamed upon my sight:
A lovely apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair;
Like twilight's, too, her dusky hair:
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful dawn:
A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and waylay.

I saw her upon a nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of the machine;
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller, 'twixt life and death;
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill.
A perfect woman, nobly plann'd,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With something of an angel light.
—WORDSWORTH.

GEMS FROM OLD CASKETS.

PREACHING.—"All the fine words and phrases in the world can never mortify one lust, nor convert one soul to God and goodness."—*Baxter.*

IMMUTABILITY OF GOD.—"God is as it were the fixed point on which revolve all [illegible] universe without partaking hi[illegible] tions."—*Saurin.*

WASTE OF TIME.—"Our lives a[illegible] doing nothing at all, or in doing no[illegible] gone, or in doing nothing that we o[illegible] are always complaining our days are [illegible] as though there would be no end of them."

THE SABBATH.—"If keeping holy the [illegible] were only a human institution, it would [illegible] method that could have been thought of [illegible] ing and civilizing mankind."—*Addison.*

RICHES.—"I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtues; the Roman word is better, *impedimenta*; for as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue; it cannot be spared nor left behind, but hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit."—*Bacon.*

AFFLICTION.—"God, by affliction calls men down from their heights to sit in the dust, plucks away their gay feathers wherein they prided themselves, rubs the paint and varnish from off the creature, whereby it appears more in its native deformity."—*Boston.*

CONFLICT OF FAITH.—"If Satan and I did strive for any word of God in all my life, it was for this good word of Christ: *Him that cometh unto me I will in nowise cast out;* he at one end, and I at the other. O what work we made. It was for this that we did so tug and strive; he pulled and I pulled: but, God be praised, I overcame him, and got sweetness from it."—*Bunyan.*

BENEVOLENCE.—"I see in this world two heaps, human happiness and misery. If I can take but the smallest bit from one heap and add to the other, I carry a point. If a child has dropped a half-penny and by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do greater things, but I will not neglect this."—*John Newton.*

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.—"Guilt is that which quells the courage of the bold, ties the tongue of the eloquent, and makes greatness itself sneak and lurk and behave itself poorly."—*South.*

"A tittle of honor will no more abate the torments of conscience than it doth mitigate Beelzebub's torments to be styled prince of the devils. You may as well seek to cure a wound in your body by applying a plaister to your garment as seek to ease a wounded spirit by all the treasures, pleasures, and enjoyments of this world."—*Ezekiel Hopkins.*

ATHEISM.—"An atheist is not only a devil in religion, but a monster in nature."—*Dyonne.*

SELFISHNESS.—"It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a Christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken in pieces."—*Bishop Hall.*

FUTURE JUDGMENT.—"If God has given such demonstrations of the judgment to come as may assure all the world of the certainty of it, and an atheist, an epicure, a fool will not believe it; if he will not believe what a Felix believed and trembled at; if he will not believe what devils believe and tremble at; God will never come crouching to him and beg of him that he will believe it; but let him disbelieve it at his own peril, and take what comes."—*Lightfoot.*

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parent or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment for a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of one-third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid out-run her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being a penalty for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him though at first she runs fast to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's balls to renew her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she comes to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own wills; and this is the case that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness.

THE PRESIDENT AS RIGHT EXECUTIVE.—Two ladies from Tennessee called upon the President, importuning the release of their husbands held as prisoners of war at Johnson's Island. When the President ordered the release of the prisoners, he said to one of the ladies who had great stress upon her husband being a religious man: "You say that your husband is a religious man. Tell him when you meet him that I say that I am not much of a judge of religion, but that in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their Government because, as they think that Government does not sufficiently help some men to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven."

The President considers this his last, his shortest, as well as best speech.

From the Presbyterian.

LUTHER'S PARAPHRASE OF THE 12TH PSALM.

Luther's Psalms and Hymns did scarcely less for the Reformation in Germany, than his translation of the Bible. They are thirty-six in number, and were originally published on separate sheets, together with their appropriate tunes. They thus gained a more general circulation than they could have done, if collected and published in a more bulky form.—They traversed the land in letters, thus reaching places where a printed Bible would have been easily detected, and instantly seized. Their metrical form fixed them in the memory, and caused them to be repeated and sung even when they could not be printed and read. "It is wonderful," said a Spanish monk, "how much these hymns have furthered the spread of Lutheranism: they have poured forth from Luther's workshop, and are now sung in houses and shops, in markets, streets and fields." In 1523 the Reformer composed his paraphrase of the twelfth psalm, of which the following is a translation, attempting to preserve something of the ruggedness of the original:

O God, from highest heaven hear,
Nor let thy mercies slumber,
How desolate the poor appear,
Thy saints, how few in number!
Thy word the foe hath long assailed,
And human faith at length has failed
In what thy lips have uttered.

For truth men teach a cunning lie,
With confidence unbounded;
With double heart their schemes they ply,
Not on thy promise fear ded.
One chooses this, another that—
And while their show we wonder at,
They drive our souls distracted.

But God will from earth root out
All who have lies invented,
Who cry, while they the heavens flout,
We will not be prevented:
Both might and right sustain our deeds,
And what we propose are succeeds,
And who shall be our master?

Therefore saith God, I will arise,
My poor are undefended;
I hear in heaven their heavy sighs,
I have their cry attended.
My healing words shall, in the strife,
Bring to them comfort, cheer, and life,
And be their strength and succour.

As silver in the furnace tried
Is ever found the purer,
So shall God's holy word abide—
No promise can be surer.
Our enemies prove its sovereign power,
Its glory lights the darkest hour—
It shines upon the people.

Its truth wilt thou, O God, display
Before this evil nation;
And by thy mighty power, we pray,
Save us from desolation.
Where'er this evil race abound,
The godless company are found,
Exalted o'er thy servants.

This paraphrase is associated with some of the most signal triumphs of the Reformation in Germany. It early proved itself a [illegible] weapon in the [illegible] four years [illegible] employed in [illegible] the [illegible] had in- [illegible] Magdeburg [illegible] Bremish fes- [illegible] sermons [illegible] in Bruns- [illegible] another ex- [illegible] first dis- [illegible] in the midst [illegible] to prove [illegible] duration, a [illegible] on quote [illegible] in the Bi- [illegible] her retor- [illegible] ent trans- [illegible] He then [illegible] t answer- [illegible] "Priest, [illegible] me psalm. congregation joined in chorus, and as they reached the second stanza, "For truth they teach a cunning lie," the discomfited preacher came down from the pulpit, and sneaked out of the church.

Two years later the same psalm was used with equally good effect at Lubeck. A poor blind man had been wont to sing Luther's hymns at the doors of the houses, and was at last, on this account, banished from the city by the Popish Councillor. On the following Sunday, just as the priest at St. James' church began the mass for the dead, two little boys in the congregation began to sing, "O God from highest heaven hear." The people joined in, and devoutly sung the psalm through. It was the first time that a German hymn had been heard in a church at Lubeck; but it was not the last. The city gave itself up to the influence of the Reformation; and as often as a priest or a preacher uttered from the pulpit any thing contrary to the truth, the people began to sing Luther's 12th psalm.

Well has one of Luther's companions said, "God has given us, in Luther's little hymn-book, a great, and wonderful, and unexampled gift, for which we cannot sufficiently thank him throughout eternity."

THE BABY TOWERS OF CHINA.—Infanticide, so common in China is thus vividly depicted, in all its horrors, by a recent traveller. Burying an infant alive, is a horrible thing; yet how common it is among the Celestials:

The Pagodas, so often mentioned in accounts of the Chinese empire, appear to be more numerous in the mountainous districts, where they add greatly to the picturesque charm of scenery and are believed to be connected with the religious ceremonies of the people. In that country around Shanghai they are not to be met with—at least it was not our fortune to see any during our brief stay. The only structure like a tower, if we except the turrets on the city walls and watch towers erected within the past few years, when the Tae-Pings have threatened the city, is a tall, white monument, rising to the height of twenty feet, and without inscription or distinguishing mark of any kind. It looks like a fine, white tomb, higher and more ambitious than usual, and truly it is a "whited sepulchre!" Baby Tower, it is called by the foreign residents, for it is filled with the bones of infants—not such as have died a natural death, as Bayard Taylor asserts, but which have been thrust into this horrid monument of heathen cruelty when but a few hours old. Humanity shudders at the thought! These dazzling white baby towers, with their mockery of purity, their object known to all men, and openly avowing, as it were, the most unnatural and heartless of murders, is among the most hideous spectacles to be met with in a heathen land. True, a river or a pond will be pounded out to you in other parts of China, or India, where babies are daily drowned like puppies or kittens; but they do not affect the mind with such horror as these pitiable monuments, erected with the best skill of their architects, for this express purpose. The water closes over the murdered infant, and no trace of the crime remains; but here is a tower—a high tower—with deep foundations, filled with the bones of murdered babes that have been accumulating for generations.

AN INNOCENT MAIDEN.—Some one has felicitously translated from the German of Claudius the following lines: It is a beautiful picture painted with Flemish accuracy to nature, yet mingles gracefully with its fidelity to truth the endowing of the Italian artists. There is a charming simplicity about it, with a faint, mystic intimation that the little maiden had more than half guessed the mystery she is seeking to unfold. We commend these lines to the perusal of our fair readers, though we venture the assertion they are not quite so simple as the foolish little damsel who thus seeks to know concerning her rosy lips:

My mother, she tells me—
"Names has given thee
Lips to speak with, my daughter, my own;
And so thou must use them for speaking alone."
But why are they red then?
White lips would answer for speaking as well;
And why use the ruddy then—
"Only for speaking?" Ay! who can tell
A poor little innocent girl like me,
For what, but to speak with, can my mouth be?

Letter from Mr. Everett.

The following letter from Edward Everett to Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, contains passages of general interest now that he is no longer living:

BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1864.

MY DEAR ROBERT: Having been hard at work all day, I sit down by way of relaxation, late in the evening, to have a little chat with you. I am rejoiced to hear that the *Ledger* is doing as you say, "remarkably well." * * * * * * *

I do, I assure you, take great satisfaction in the thought, that, through your columns, I speak to so large an audience, and occasionally with good effect. What are four thousand persons in Faneuil Hall compared with the numbers who read the *Ledger?* I often receive letters of acknowledgement. * * *

With respect to the French mission, it has been occasionally mentioned to me, never *by* me: except at this moment, in writing to you. Unless our ministers, now abroad, are recalled, it is not likely that Massachusetts, which has now three full ministers, will be allowed to have another. Even if they should come home, there are other Massachusetts men who will do what I shall not—seek the place for themselves or friends. In fact I am very doubtful whether I should accept it, if offered to me. I have been ten years in Europe. I am in my 71st year. I don't want the salary. I refused, two years ago, to go abroad on a confidential mission to *all the leading Courts*, with leave to stay as long as I thought expedient in each capital; to have a secretary and an allowance equal to the highest salary. It is true I was not to have a regular commission: but I was to have a pleasary credential from the President; and a letter from the Secretary of State to all the ministers of Foreign affairs. Having declined this, when *urged* upon me, you can judge whether I am very eager to go abroad, or very likely to solicit any office. I do not wish these things published now, but when I am gone you can affirm them on good authority. In the meantime, my moderation is not likely, on this occasion, to be put to the test: for there is not the least probability that the office will be offered me. * * * * * *

Ever sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

A Southern Aristocrat.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Recently in Paris at one of the clubs, Mr. John Slidell, on being asked to explain why it was that such extreme hatred and bitterness of feeling were manifested on all occasions by the Southerners towards the Northerners while the latter never exhibited any such sentiments, replied in his usual bombastic manner that the explanation was very simple indeed: "The Southerners were the aristocracy of of America, while the Northerners were nothing but a herd of vulgar, peddling traders." Now it is in the memory of some of our citizens that this John Slidell, this exponent and exampler of the Southern aristocrats, left this city under coercion for a disgraceful and dishonorable act, with an injunction from the late Stephen Price, after the duel, that his life would be spared provided only he should never come back while he (Price,) remained here. His career at New Orleans, political and social, does not seem to have been such as to have created a very general impression that he was either a very high-minded or a very honest man. In Trinity Churchyard, in this city, may be seen a tombstone to the memory of "Joshua Slidell, a native of England, tallow chandler," grandfather of John Slidell, aristocrat. In old days the late W. L. Robinson, of the firm of Franklin, Robinson & Co., had apprenticed to him two poor emigrant Scotch girls, Debby and Margery McKenzie—both of whom were married out of his kitchen—Debby to John Slidell, journeyman soapboiler, father of John Slidell, aristocrat, and Margery to Thomas Bolton, journeyman shoemaker; and their employer, as an acknowledgment of their good conduct, cancelled their articles on the occasion. Too respectable a parentage for a renegade and a traitor. Their descendants pretend to aristocracy, and do not object to a Hebrew tinge. Erlanger's money in Paris is worth youth and beauty, even of the aristocratic Slidell blue blood. Here it may seek to lead the ton in Fifth avenuedom, and amaze Newport by the splendor of its equipage and its gorgeous liveries. But the Hebrew race is shrewd, getting by money at the same time wives from the aristocracy (?) and honors from the democracy, even if it does come from many a shrewd Wall street operation instead of the honorable merchant's steady gains.

BASEFUL INFLUENCE OF HOLIDAYS.—"It is a great misfortune to the Greeks," says President Felton, in his delightful little volume of "Familiar Letters from Europe," "and to the Athenians in particular, that they have so many saints in their calendar, and so many festivals in their honor, to interrupt the usual business of life. They lose a quarter or a third of the time in putting on their best clothes, gadding about the streets, gossiping in the coffee-houses, getting tipsey on execrable wine, and singing money songs in the streets, in honor of the blessed saints and martyrs who swarm in their ecclesiastical history. The sensible men here are gradually diminishing the number of their idle days, and the sober part of the tradesmen and men of business find their advantage in attending to their affairs, while the rest are dissipating time and drachmas, to the impoverishment of their purses and the damage of their health, in bacchanalian orgies. I cannot share in the regrets of those persons who lament the absence of festivals and amusements in our country. What I have seen of their effects in Europe—east and west—has given me a strong distaste for them, and the worst possible opinion of their influence upon the moral, mental, and well-being of the people. In the next place, the waste of money, in small sums to be sure, but swelling in the aggregate to immense amounts, helps to keep the people poor, and make them poorer. And, finally, the frivolity, dissipation, and low habits, everywhere encouraged by these festivals, crown the climax of grave objections to their observance, which I think must strike every reflecting person who travels with his eyes open through these countries. You will never again hear me lamenting the want of amusements in America, or finding fault with the serious countenances of our American people. The weekly rest of Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the anniversary of our Independence, and one or two other holidays, for the interchange of friendly salutations and the reunion of scattered families, are infinitely better than all the festivals in the calendars of the Catholic and Oriental countries."

A. LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—His Excellency, Governor Andrew, related, at the dinner to the cadets the other evening, a "little story," which he credited to President Lincoln, and which we have not yet seen in print. The anecdote was first told on the night of the 8th of November, when, long after the success of the Rep. candidates was assured, the returns of heavy majorities still came in thick and jubilant. Then it was that the President was reminded of this little Illinois incident:—A friend of his, passing along a village street, was painfully smitten by an ugly dog. A single blow of a heavy stick, skillfully aimed, was sufficient to kill the animal instantly, but the enraged pedestrian still continued to pummel the corpse till little vestige of the canine form remained. At length he was accosted with—"What are you about? That dog has been dead these ten minutes." "I know it," was the reply, "but I want to give the beast a realizing sense that there is a punishment after death."

DEFECTS AS AN EDUCATOR.—You will find that a great deal of character is imparted and received at the table. Parents often forget this; and therefore, instead of swallowing your food in silence, instead of brooding over your business, instead of severely talking about others, let the conversation be genial, kind, social, and cheering. Don't bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation any more than you would in your dishes. For this reason, too the more good company you have at your table, the better for your children. Every conversation, with company at your table is an education of the family. Hence the intelligence and refinement, and the appropriate behavior of the family which is given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and yours. How few have fully gotten hold of the fact that company and conversation at the table are so small part of education.—*Dr. Todd.*

RUSKIN ON READING.

Opinions of an Art Critic.

That marvelous master of the English language, John Ruskin, lately delivered a lecture at Manchester, England, on "What and How to Read." From a report in a local paper we extract the following:—

"Books were divisible into two classes—the book of the hour and the book of all time. The distinction was not one of quality, but of species. There were good and bad books of both classes. The good book of the hour was the useful or pleasant talk of some person with whom one might converse printed for us. Records of graceful words, accounts of travel, good-humored discussions on useful subjects, statements of facts, and the passing events of real history—all such books were multiplying among us, and they were a peculiar characteristic of the present age But we made the worst possible use of them if we allowed them to usurp the place of true book; for strictly speaking, they were not books at all, but only letters or newspapers. The newspapers might be entirely proper for breakfast time; it was not proper all day.

THE BOOK FOR ALL TIME.

"A book, strictly speaking, was written not with the mere view of communication, but for permanence. The author had something to say which he perceived to be useful, true or beautiful. So far as he knew no one else could say it. He was bound to say it clearly and melodiously if he could, clearly at all events. Books of such a kind had been written in all ages by the greatest men. The society of the dead multiplied as the world's ages, into it we might enter always, and take fellowship and rank according to our will. That court of the past differed from all living aristocracy in this, that it was open to labor and merit, and to nothing else. There if one sought admittance he must rise to the level of the great men's thoughts if he would understand their words, and share their feelings, if he would feel their presence. [Hear, hear.]

"One must show his love for those great ones in two ways—by evincing a true desire to be taught by them, to enter into their thoughts; and by a true desire to feel with them, to enter into their hearts. He must desire to enter into their thoughts, not to find himself expressed by them. If the person who who wrote the book was not wiser than the reader, it would be of no use of reading it. If the author was worth reading, his meaning would not be got all at once, nor would his whole meaning be ascertain for a long time. The best authors would only write in a sort of parable in order that their meaning might not be got at unless it was really wanted. Gold was not found on the tops of mountains; but nature hid it in little fissures in the earth, that men might dig deep in order to find it. So it was with the hidden treasure of wisdom. Good reading required leisure and then the first requisite was to understand the author's words in the sense in which he used them.

ON VULGARITY.

"He had said of those mighty societies of the dead that they allowed no vulgar person to enter. What did they think he meant by vulgar? They would find it a fruitful subject of thought, and at the last they would find that the essence of all vulgarity lay in the want of sensation. In true inbred vulgarity, there was a callousness which became capable of every condition of crime, without sensation at all, and it was in the blunt hand and dead heart, in the diseased habit and hardened conscience, that all men became vulgar, and were forever vulgar exactly in proportion as they were incapable of sympathy, tenderness, quick understanding, and all that deep intensification which might be called the contact and touch faculty of the human soul.

"They came to this great concourse of the dead not merely to know what was true, but chiefly to feel with them what was just and noble, and to feel with them we must be like them, and have a noble curiosity. It was not true that sensation was rendered lead by the want of action; it was the sheer stupidity and license of feeling that deadened it. When the character was rightly disciplined sensation was precious, but we must not seek it—it should come from its right causes. The bad sensation did not rise out of one's character, but fell from the outside. That they had to seek for, and run for, and its influences were deadening and poisoning. There was no disease so terrible as that brought on by the pursuit of sensation for its own sake."

HOW COURAGE IS IMPARTED.—A bold, hopeful man inspires courage in many weaker minds, for there is something in the human soul that responds to the call of a noble example. Mr. Watson says, in the *Atlantic Monthly:*

A little girl sleeping by her mother's side awoke in a severe thunder storm, shrinking into the smallest possible space, said, trembling,

"Mother, are you afraid?"

"No, my dear," answered the lady, calmly.

"O, well," said the child, assuming her full proportion, and again disposing herself for sleep, "if you're not afraid, I'm not afraid," and soon was slumbering quietly.

What volumes of gravest human history in the little incident! So infinitely easy are daring and magnanimity, so easy is transcendent height of thought and will when exalted spiritually, when imperial valor and purpose breathe and blow upon our souls from the lips of a living fellow! Not, it may be, that anything new is said. That is not required. What another now thrills, inspires, transfigures us by saying, we probably knew before, only dared not let ourselves think that we know it. The universe, perhaps, had not a nook so hidden that therein we could have been solitary enough to whisper that divine suggestion to our own hearts. But now some childlike man stands up and speaks it to the common air, in serenest unconsciousness of doing anything singular. He has said it—and lo, he lives! By the help of God, then, we, too, by word and deed, will utter our souls.

THE EFFECTS OF IMPATIENCE.—Nothing more incapacitates a man for the lead than impatience. No constitutionally impatient man, who has indulged his tendency, ever gets to the bottom of things, or knows with any nicety the standing disposition and circumstances of the people he is thrown or has thrown himself, amongst. Certain salient points he is possessed of but not what necessities and accounts for them. Something in him—an obtrusive self, or a train of thought, or likings and antipathies—will always come between him and an impartial judgment. Neither does he win confidence, for he checks the coy, uncertain advances which are the precursors of it. We doubt if a thoroughly impatient man can read the heart, or be a fair critic, or understand the rights of any knotty question, or make himself master of any difficult situation. The power of waiting, deliberating, hanging in suspense, is necessary for all these,—the power of staving off for considerable periods of time merely personal leanings.—*London Saturday Review.*

THE EXHAUSTION OF THE AFRICAN.—The Boston *Journal* calls attention to the well known fact among physiologists and

The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865. Vol 38: No. 6

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DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

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The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property: the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the purpose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet: an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

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Poetry.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

OH! I AM SAD TO-NIGHT.

BY C. P. CALHOUN.

The camp fires burn as bright to-night
As many a time before,
Time seems unconscious of her flight,
So soon the moments o'er.
But then I'm thinking sadly o'er
The days that 're passed so bright,
Of days and years that have gone before—
Oh! I am sad to-night.

CHORUS—Oh! I am sad, so sad to-night,
My years where have they flown,
The days that once were gay and bright,
Seem now to me unknown.

The snow flakes flutter in the breeze,
Once I enjoyed the scene,
The icicles in clusters freeze
Where foliage once was green.
The merry laugh of men is heard
As when all else is bright,
Each voice seems gay as a fairy bird
But I am sad to-night.

CHORUS—Oh! I am sad, &c.

PORTRAIT.

She was a phantom of delight
Which gleame'd upon my sight:
A lovely apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament:
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair;
Like twilight's, too, her dusky hair:
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful dawn:
A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and waylay.

I saw her upon a nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty:
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet:
A creature not too bright or good
Fo human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of the machine:
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller, 'twixt life and death:
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill,
A perfect woman, nobly plann'd,
To warn, to comfort, and command:
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With something of an angel light.

—WORDSWORTH.

GEMS FROM OLD CASKETS.

PREACHING.—"All the fine words and phrases in the world can never mortify one lust, nor convert one soul to God and goodness."—*Beveridge.*

IMMUTIBILIT OF GOD.—"God is as it were the fixed point on which revolve all the creatures in the universe without partaking himself of their revolutions."—*Saurin.*

WASTE OF TIME.—"Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them."—*Seneca.*

THE SABBATH.—"If keeping holy the seventh day were only a human institution, it would be the best method that could have been thought of for polishing and civilizing mankind."—*Addison.*

RICHES.—"I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue; the Roman word is better, *impedimenta*; for as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue; it cannot be spared nor left behind, but it hindereth the march: yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit."—*Bacon.*

AFFLICTION.—"God, by affliction calls men down from their heights to sit in the dust, plucks away their gay feathers wherein they prided themselves, rubs the paint and varnish from off the creature, whereby it appears more in its native deformity."—*Boston.*

CONFLICT OF FAITH.—"If Satan and I did strive for any word of God in all my life, it was for this good word of Christ: *Him that cometh unto me I will in nowise cast out;* he at one end, and I at the other O what work we made. It was for this that we did so tug and strive; he pulled and I pulled; but, God be praised, I overcame him, and got sweetness from it."—*Bunyan.*

BENEVOLENCE.—"I see in this world two heaps, human happiness and misery. If I can take but the smallest bit from one heap and add to the other, I carry a point. If a child has dropped a half-penny and by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do greater things, but I will not neglect this."—*John Newton.*

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.—"Guilt is that which quells the courage of the bold, ties the tongue of the eloquent, and makes greatness itself sneak and lurk and behave itself poorly."—*South.*

"A title of honor will no more abate the torments of conscience than it doth mitigate Beelzebub's torments to be styled prince of the devils. You may as well seek to cure a wound in your body by applying a plaster to your garment as seek to ease a wounded spirit by all the treasures, pleasures, and enjoyments of this world."—*Ezekiel Hopkins.*

ATHEISM.—"An atheist is not only a devil in religion, but a monster in nature."—*Donne.*

SELFISHNESS.—"It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a Christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken in pieces."—*Bishop Hall.*

FUTURE JUDGMENT.—"If God has given such demonstrations of the judgement to come as may assure all the world of the certainty of it, and an atheist, an epicure, a fool will not believe it: if he will not believe what a Felix believed and trembled at; If he will not believe what devils believe and tremble at: God will never come crouching to him and beg of him that he will believe it; but let him disbelieve it at his own peril, and take what comes."—*Lightfoot.*

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parent or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment for a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of one-third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid out-run her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being a penalty for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him though at first she runs fast to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's balls to renew her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she comes to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own wills; and this is the case that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness.

THE PRESIDENT ON REBEL RELIGION.—Two ladies from Tennessee called upon the President, importuning the release of their husbands held as prisoners of war at Johnson's Island. When the President ordered the release of the prisoners, he said to one of the ladies who laid great stress upon her husband being a religious man: "You say that your husband is a religious man. Tell him when you meet him that I say that I am not much of a judge of religion, but that in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their Government because, as they think that Government does not sufficiently help some men to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces, is not the sort of religon upon which people can get to heaven."

The President considers this his last, his shortest, as well as best speech.

From the Presbyterian.

LUTHER'S PARAPHRASE OF THE 12TH PSALM.

Luther's Psalms and Hymns did scarcely less for the Reformation in Germany, than his translation of the Bible. They are thirty-six in number, and were originally published on separate sheets, together with their appropriate tunes. They thus gained a more general circulation than they could have done, if collected and published in a more bulky form.—They traversed the land in letters, thus reaching places where a printed Bible would have been easily detected, and instantly seized. Their metrical form fixed them in the memory, and caused them to be repeated and sung even when they could not be printed and read. "It is wonderful," said a Spanish monk, "how much these hymns have furthered the spread of Lutheranism. they have poured forth from Luther's workshop, and are now sung in houses and shops, in markets, streets and fields." In 1523 the Reformer composed his paraphrase of the twelfth psalm, of which the following is a translation, attempting to preserve something of the ruggedness of the original:

O God, from highest heaven hear,
Nor let thy mercies slumber,
How desolate the poor appear,
Thy saints, how few in number!
Thy word the foe hath long assailed,
And human faith at length has failed
In what thy lips have uttered.

For truth men teach a cunning lie,
With confidence unbounded;
With double heart their schemes they ply,
Not on thy promise founded.
One chooses this, another that—
And while their show we wonder at,
They drive our souls distracted.

But God will from earth root out
All who have lies invented,
Who cry, while they the heavens flout,
We will not be prevented;
Both might and right sustain our deeds,
And what we propose aye succeeds,
And who shall be our master?

Therefore saith God, I will arise,
My poor are undefended;
I hear in heaven their heavy sighs,
I have their cry attended.
My healing words shall, in the strife,
Bring to them comfort, cheer, and life,
And be their strength and succour.

As silver in the furnace tried
Is ever found the purer,
So shall God's holy word abide—
No promise can be surer.
Our crosses prove its sovereign power,
Its glory lights the darkest hour—
It shines upon the people.

Its truth wilt thou, O God, display
Before this evil nation;
And by thy mighty power, we pray,
Save us from desolation.
Where'er this evil race abound,
The godless company are found,
Exalted o'er thy servants.

This paraphrase is associated with some of the most signal triumphs of the Reformation in Germany. It early proved itself a most trusty weapon in the hands of the common people in resisting the enemies of the truth. In the 1527, only four years after Luther composed it, it was well employed in one of the churches of Brunswick to silence the utterances of error. The Catholic Councillor had invited the famous Dr. Sprengel, from the Magdeburg Cathedral, to preach at one of the great Romish festivals. This priest had boasted that with sermons he could extinguish the Lutheran heresy in Brunswick. He was warmly welcomed by his brother ecclesiastics, and selected for the text of his first discourse, the parable of the two debtors. In the midst of his sermon, as he was quoting a text to prove that a man may, by good works, merit salvation, a voice from the congregation cried out, "You quote the Scripture falsely; it is not so written in the Bible." Somewhat discomposed, the preacher retorted, "My friend, perhaps *you* have a different translation from mine; I quote from *my* Bible. He then resumed his discourse, and repeated his first assertion. Upon this, a simple burgher cried out, "Priest, thou liest!" and with a clear voice raised the psalm, "O God, from highest heaven hear." The whole congregation joined in chorus, and as they reached the second stanza, "For truth they teach a cunning lie," the discomfitted preacher came down from the pulpit, and sneaked out of the church.

Two years later the same psalm was used with equally good effect at Lubeck. A poor blind man had been wont to sing Luther's hymns at the doors of the houses, and was at last, on this account, banished from the city by the Popish Councillor. On the following Sunday, just as the priest at St James' church began the mass for the dead, two little boys in the congregation began to sing, "O God from highest heaven hear." The people joined in, and devoutly sung the psalm through. It was the first time that a German hymn had been heard in a church at Lubeck; but it was not the last. The city gave itself up to the influence of the Reformation; and as often as a priest or a preacher uttered from the pulpit any thing contrary to the truth, the people began to sing Luther's 12th psalm.

Well has one of Luther's companions said, "God has given us, in Luther's little hymn-book, a great, and wonderful, and unexampled gift, for which we cannot sufficiently thank him throughout eternity."

THE BABY TOWERS OF CHINA.—Infanticide, so common in China is thus vividly depicted, in all its horrors, by a recent traveler. Burying an infant alive, is a horrible thing; yet how common it is among the Celestials:

The Pagodas, so often mentioned in accounts of the Chinese empire, appear to be more numerous in the mountainous districts, where they add greatly to the picturesque charm of scenery and are believed to be connected with the religious ceremonies of the people. In that country around Shanghai they are not to be met with—at least it was not our fortune to see any during our brief stay. The only structure like a tower, if we except the turrets on the city walls and watch towers erected within the past few years, when the Tae-Pings have threatened the city, is a tall, white monument, rising to the height of twenty feet, and without inscription or distinguishing mark of any kind. It looks like a fine, white tomb, higher and more ambitious than usual, and truly it is a "whited sepulchre!" Baby Tower, it is called by the foreign residents, for it is filled with the bones of infants—not such as have died a natural death, as Bayard Taylor asserts, but which have been thrust into this horrid monument of heathern cruelty when but a few hours old. Humanity shudders at the thought! These dazzling white baby towers, with their mockery of purity, their object known to all men, and openly inviting, as it were, the most unnatural and heartless of murders, is among the most hideous spectacles to be met with in a heathern land. True, a river or a pond will be pointed out to you in other parts of China, or India, where babies are daily drowned like puppies or kittens; but they do not affect the mind with such horror as these palpable structures, erected with the best skill of their architects, for this express purpose. The water closes over the murdered infant, and no trace of the crime remains: but here is a tower—a high tower—with deep foundations, filled with the bones of murdered babes that have been accumulating for generations.

AN INNOCENT MAIDEN.—Some one has felicitously translated from the German of Claudius the following lines: It is a beautiful picture painted with Flemish accuracy to nature, yet mingles gracefully with its fidelity to truth the coloring of the Italian schools. There is a charming simplicity about it, with a faint, mystic intimation that the little maiden had more than half guessed the mystery she is seeking to unfold. We commend these lines to the perusal of our fair readers, though we venture the assertion they are not *quite* so simple as the foolish little damsel who thus seeks to know concerning her rosy lips:

My mother, she tells me—
"Nature has given thee
Lips to speak with, my daughter, my own;
And so thou must use them for speaking alone."
But why are they red then?
White lips would answer for speaking as well;
And why has she said, then—
"*Only* for speaking?" O! who can tell
A poor little innocent girl like me,
For what, but to speak with, can my mouth be?

Letter from Mr. Everett.

The following letter from Edward Everett to Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, contains passages of general interest now that he is no longer living:

BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1864.

MY DEAR ROBERT: Having been hard at work all day, I sit down by way of relaxation, late in the evening, to have a little chat with you. I am rejoiced to hear that the *Ledger* is doing as you say, "remarkably well." * * * * * * *

I do, I assure you, take great satisfaction in the thought, that, through your columns, I speak to so large an audience, and occasionally with good effect. What are four thousand persons in Fanuel Hall compared with the numbers who read the *Ledger?* I often receive letters of acknowledgement. * * *

With respect to the French mission, it has been occasionally mentioned *to* me, never *by* me: except at this moment, in writing to you. Unless our ministers, now abroad, are recalled, it is not likely that Massachusetts, which has now three full ministers, will be allowed to have another. Even if they should come home, there are other Massachusetts men who will do what I shall not—seek the place for themselves or friends. In fact I am very doubtful whether I should accept it, if offered to me. I have been ten years in Europe. I am in my 71st year. I don't want the salary. I refused, two years ago, to go abroad on a confidential mission *to all the leading Courts*, with leave to stay as long as I thought expedient in each capital; to have a secretary and an allowance equal to the highest salary. It is true I was not to have a regular commission: but I was to have a plenary credential from the President; and a letter from the Secretary of State to all the ministers of Foreign affairs. Having declined this, when *urged* upon me, you can judge whether I am very eager to go abroad, or very likely to solicit any office." I do not wish these things published now, but when I am gone you can affirm them on good authority. In the meantime, my moderation is not likely, on this occasion, to be put to the test: for there is not the least probability that the office will be offered me. * * * * * * *

Ever sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

A Southern Aristocrat.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Recently in Paris at one of the clubs, Mr. John Slidell, on being asked to explain why it was that such extreme hatred and bitterness of feeling were manifested on all occasions by the Southerners towards the Northerners while the latter never exhibited any such sentiments, replied in his usual bombastic manner that the explanation was very simple indeed: "The Southerners were the aristocracy of of America, while the Northerners were nothing but a herd of vulgar, peddling traders." Now it is in the memory of some of our citizens that this John Slidell, this exponent and exampler of the Southern aristocrats, left this city under coercion for a disgraceful and dishonorable act, with an injunction from the late Stephen Price, after the duel, that his life would be spared provided only he should never come back while he (Price,) remained here. His carrer at New Orleans, political and social, does not seem to have been such as to have created a very general impression that he was either a very high-minded or a very honest man. In Trinity Churchyard, in this city, may be seen a tombstone to the memory of "Joshua Slidell, a native of England, tallow chandler," grandfather of John Slidell, aristocrat. In old days the late W. T. Robinson, of the firm of Franklin, Robinson & Co., had apprenticed to him two poor emigrant Scotch girls, Debby and Margery McKenzie—both of whom were married out of his kitchen—Debby to John Slidell, journeyman soapboiler, father of John Slidell, aristocrat, and Margery to Thomas Bolton, journeyman shoemaker: and their employer, as an acknowledgment of their good conduct, cancelled their articles on the occasion. Too respectable a parentage for a renegade and a traitor. Their descendants pretend to aristocracy, and do not object to a Hebrew tinge. Erlanger's money in Paris is worth youth and beauty, even of the aristocratic Slidell blue blood. Here it may seek to lead the ton in Fifth avenuedom, and amaze Newport by the splendor of its equipage and its gorgeous liveries. But the Hebrew race is shrewd, getting by money at the same time wives from the aristocracy (?) and honors from the democracy, even if it does come from many a shrewd Wall street operation instead of the honorable merchant's steady gains.

BANEFUL INFLUENCE OF HOLIDAYS.—"It is a great misfortune to the Greeks," says President Felton, in his delightful little volume of "Familiar Letters from Europe," "and to the Athenians in particulra, that they have so many saints in their calendar, and so many festivals in their honor, to interrupt the usual business of life. They lose a quarter or a third of the time in putting on their best clothes, gadding about the streets, gossiping in the coffee-houses, getting tipsey on execrable wine, and singing noisy songs in the streets, in honor of the blessed saints and martyrs who swarm in their ecceclesiastical history. The sensible men here are gradually diminishing the number of their idle days, and the sober part of the tradesmen and men of business find their advantage in attending to their affairs, while the rest are dissipating time and drachmas, to the impoverishment of their purses and the damage of their health, in bacchanalian orgies. I cannot share in the regrets of those persons who lament the absence of festivals and amusements in our country. What I have seen of their effects in Europe—east and west—has given me a strong distaste for them, and the worst possible opinion of their influence upon the moral, mental, and well-being of the people. In the next place, the waste of money, in small sums to be sure, but swelling in the aggregate to immense amounts, helps to keep the people poor, and make them poorer. And, finally, the frivolity, dissipation, and low habits, everywhere encouraged by these festivals, crown the climax of grave objections to their observance, which I think must strike every reflecting person who travels with his eyes open through these countries. You will never again hear me lamenting the want of amusements in America, or finding fault with the serious countenances of our American people. The weekly rest of Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the anniversary of our Independence, and one or two other holidays, for the interchange of friendly salutations and the reunion of scattered families, are infinitely better than all the festivals in the calenders of the Catholic and Oriental countries."

A. LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—His Excellency, Governor Andrew, related, at the dinner to the cadets the other evening, a "little story," which he credited to President Lincoln, and which we have not yet seen in print. The anecdote was first told on the night of the 8th of November, when, long after the success of the Rep. candidates was assured, the returns of heavy majorities still came in thick and jubulant. Then it was that the President was reminded of this little Illinois incident:—A friend of his, passing along a village street, was painfully bitten by an ugly dog. A single blow of a heavy stick, skillfully aimed, was sufficient to kill the animal instantly, but the enraged pedestrain still continued to pummel the corpse till little vestige of the canine form remained. At length he was accosted with—"What are you about? That dog has been dead these ten minutes." "I know it," was the reply, "but I want to give the beast a realizing sense that there is a punishment after death."

DINNER AS AN EDUCATOR.—You will find that a great deal of character is imparted and received at the table. Parents often forget this; and therefore, instead of swallowing your food in silence, instead of brooding over your business, instead of severely talking about others, let the conversation be genial, kind, social, and cheering. Don't bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation any more than you would in your dishes. For this reason, too the more good company you have at your table, the better for your children. Every conversation, with company at your table is an educator of the family. Hence the intelligence and refinement, and the appropriate behavior of the family which is given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and yours. How few have fully gotten hold of the fact that company and conversation at the table are no small part of education.—*Dr. Todd.*

RUSKIN ON READING.

Opinions of an Art Critic.

That marvelous master of the English language, John Ruskin, lately delivered a lecture at Manchester, England, on "What and How to Read." From a report in a local paper we extract the following:—

"Books were divisible into two classes—the book of the hour ane the book of all time. The distinction was not one of quality, but of species. There were good and bad books of both classes. The good book of the hour was the useful or pleasant talk of some person with whom one might converse printed for us. Records of graceful words, accounts of travel, good-humored discussions on useful subjects, statements of facts, and the passing events of real history—all such books were multiplying among us, and they were a peculiar characteristic of the present age But we made the worst possible use of them if we allowed them to usurp the place of true book; for strictly speaking, they were not books at all, but only letters or newspapers. The newspapers might be entirely proper for breakfast time; it was not proper all day.

THE BOOK FOR ALL TIME.

"A book, strictly speaking, was written not with the mere view of communication, but for permanence. The author had something to say which he perceived to be useful, true or beautiful. So far as he knew no one else could say it. He was bound to say it clearly and melodiously if he could, clearly at all events. Books of such a kind had been written in all ages by the greatest men. The society of the dead multiplied as the world's ages, into it we might enter always, and take fellowship and rank according to our will. That court of the past differed from all living aristocracy in this, that it was open to labor and merit, and to nothing else. There if one sought admittance he must rise to the level of the great men's thoughts if he would understand their words, and share their feelings, if he would feel their presence. [Hear, hear.]

"One must show his love for those great ones in two ways—by evincing a true desire to be taught by them, to enter into their thoughts; and by a true desire to feel with them, to enter into their hearts. He must desire to enter into their thoughts, not to find himself expressed by them. If the person who who wrote the book was not wiser than the reader, it would be of no use of reading it. If the author was worth reading, his meaning would not be got all at once, nor would his whole meaning be ascertainfor a long time. The best authors would only write in a sort of parable in order that their meaning might not be got at unless it was really wanted. Gold was not found on the tops of mountains; but nature hid it in little fissures in the earth, that men might dig deep in order to find it. So it was with the hidden treasure of wisdom. Good reading required leisure and then the first requisite was to understand the author's words in the sense in which he used them.

ON VULGARITY.

"He had said of those mighty societies of the dead that they allowed no vulgar person to enter. What did they think he meant by vulgar? They would find it a fruitful subject of thought, and at the last they would find that the essence of all vulgarity lay in the want of sensation. In true inbred vulgarity, there was a callousness which became capable of every condition of crime, without sensation at all, and it was in the blunt hand and dead heart, in the diseased habit and hardened conscience, that all men became vulgar, and were forever vulgar exactly in proportion as they were incapable of sympathy, tenderness, quick understanding, andall that deep intensification which might be called the contact and touch faculty of the human soul.

"They came to this great concourse of the dead not merely to know what was true, but chiefly to feel with them what was just and noble, and to feel with them we must be like them, and have a noble curiosity. It was not true that sensation was rendered lead by the want of action; it was the sheer stupidity and license of feeling that deadened it. When the character was rightly disciplined sensation was precious, but we must not seek it—it should come from its right causes. The bad sensation did not rise out of one's character, but fell from the outside. That they had to seek for, and run for, and its influences were deadening and poisoning. There was no disease so terrible as that brought on by the pursuit of sensation for its own sake."

HOW COURAGE IS IMPARTED.—A bold, hopeful man inspires courage in many weaker minds, for there is something in the human soul that responds to the call of a noble example. Mr. Wasson says, in the *Atlantic Monthly*:

A little girl sleeping by her mother's side awoke in a severe thunder storm, shrinking into the smallest possible space, said, trembling,

"Mother, are you afraid?"

"No, my dear," answered the lady, calmly.

"O, well," said the child, assuming her full proportion, and again disposing herself for sleep, "if you're not afraid, I'm not afraid," and soon was slumbering quietly.

What volumes of gravest human history in the little incident! So infinitely easy are daring and magnanimity, so easy is transcendent height of thought and will when exalted spiritually, when imperial valor and purpose breathe and blow upon our souls from the lips of a living fellow! Not, it may be, that anything new is said. That is not required. What another now thrills, inspires, transfigures us by saying, we probably knew before, only dared not let ourselves think that we know it. The universe, perhaps, had not a nook so hidden that therein we could have been solitary enough to whisper that divine suggestion to our own hearts. But now some childlike man stands up and speaks it to the common air, in serenest unconsciousness of doing anything singular. He has said it—and he, he lives? By the help of God, then, we, too, by word and deed, will utter our souls.

THE EFFECTS OF IMPATIENCE.—Nothing more incapacitates a man for the lead than impatience. No constitutionally impatient man, who has indulged his tendency, ever gets to the bottom of things, or knows with any nicety the standing disposition and circumstances of the people he is thrown or has thrown himself, amongst. Certain salient points he is possessed of but not what reconciles and accounts for them. Something in him—an obtrusive self, or a train of thought, or likings and

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1865.

Arrival of Peace Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.

The *American* has received the following special dispatch from Annapolis:

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31.

Col. Taylor, of the 2d Maryland regiment, who has just arrived here this morning, says that on Sunday Alex. H. Stephens, R. M. Hunter and two others reached our lines and requested to come within our lines near Fort Hill, but were refused and were awaiting permission from Gen. Grant, who was then absent. It is believed that the Commissioners were subsequently admitted nevertheless nd are now on their way to Washington.

FORT FISHER--OUR LOSSES AND CAPTURES

The report of the fall of Fort Fisher, is confirmed. All the cannon in the fort, and the garrison, consisting of about 800 men, were captured. The federal loss was about 4000, killed and wounded. After the federal troops had occupied the fort, through the carelessness of some negro soldier, the magazine took fire and exploded, killing and wounding about 200 men. The confederates blew up Fort Caswell, opposite Fort Fisher.—*Gazette of last week.*

Our casualities in the fall of Fort Fisher were twelve officers and one hundred seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninty men wounded.—*New Y. Journal of Commerce Jan. 26.*

The last extract, above quoted is from the editorial news summary of *Jour. of C.*, a leading democratic organ in New York; a paper of unquestion authority among Democrats. The reason that its statements are received as true, is a perfectly natural one; it does not resort to the atrocious practice, so constantly indulged in by the Bedford *Gazette*, of misleading its readers by the publication of falsehoods. The captured garrison in the fort numbered 1,800 of whom 400 were kiled and wounded, leaving about 1,400 prisoners in our hands, exclusive the wounded.

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.—The democratic leaders seem determined that their party shall go down with slavery. Their infatuation is wholly inexplicable on any recognized theory of human nature. The explanation most creditable to them is, that having served slavery all their lives they consider themselves bound in honor to die in its embrace. The sentiment is chivalric, but it is a perverse exibition of it. If they could hope to save the institution for which they have sacrificed so much, we could understand their obstinate loyalty to it. But they do not hope for it; they confess that it is more than half dead and can never be resuscicated. Still they cling to it, and refuse to get out of the way and allow the people to give it decent burial. They cannot deny that the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing the institution is within the power of Congress and the people, and that it will dispose of the vexed question peacefully and forever. And yet they resist its passage, although they know that the next Congress will certainly pass it, and that all they can possibly accomplish by their opposition, is to hold back the people for a few months from a work they have fully determined to do.—Well, if the democratic leaders consider it a matter of honor to cling to the dead carcase to the last, they have the right to do it. But they had better not hold on too long, or they may be tumbled into the same grave and be buried with it.—Perhaps that catastrophe would not be the worst thing that could happen for the country.

A Democratic paper of San Francisco, supposed to be somewhat acquainted with the movements and designs of Dr. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California, make a statement to the effect that Maximilian had conveyed to the Emperor of of the French the Northern States of Mexico. It is said that these are merely to be held by Napoleon as security for the payment to him of the indebtedness to the French nation, which Maximilian has incurred in the supply of the necessary military force to take him upon the throne as successor to the Montezumas. Accordind to this account Dr. Gwin is to be Louis Napoleon's Governor General of these States, and the encouragement of emigration to them from the United States is to receive particular attention, and ie expected to result in developing their great natural recources and establishing their prosperity. An agency for the purpose of promoting this design has been opened San in Francisco. The States embraced in this surrender to the French Emperor are Sonora, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Lower California, comprising altogether an area of three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred square miles, and containing a population of about six hundred thousand.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "The tenor of the talk in inside circles of the State Department indicates the reception of advices confirmatory, in some degree, of the report that Maximilian has conditionally ceded several States of Northern Mexico to Napoleon. It is known that English vessels and adventurers have lately got considerable silver from Sonora at very remunerate profits, and that the French have been so anxious for a share of this business that very serious trouble has lately arisen at some points on the coast, and our Consuls have felt it prudent to leave their stations. This hypothecation of the country to Napoleon will probably throw this silver trade and plundering into French hands entirely. It will probably be developed in time that Gen. Sickles has gone to the Pacific coast to look after our interests in this matter."

A USELESS DISCUSSION.—The rebel Congress is discussing the policy of an export duty on cotton and tobacco. This seems like a waste of time, inasmuch as the rebel government has not a single open port out of which cotton and tobacco can be exported. Porter put an embargo on the last place out of which they could run their cargoes.—The discussion is probably to keep up the dignity of the Confederacy as a sovereign power.

Gen. Sherman's march through Georgia is eliciting much comment in England, where the news had been received of his reaching Savannah. The London *Post* pronounces it unprecedented in the annals of warfare, and an event that "must ever possess an almost paramount claim to remembrance." They are very anxious to hear whether he has taken Savannah or not, a fact which they know before this.

THE PITTSBURG DAILY EVENING *Chronicle* made its appearance among our exchanges last week.—The *Chronicle* is a large and handsome paper, as large as any published in Western Pennsylvania. It is thoroughly and ably edited, containing a great variety of fresh and interesting reading matter. Its weekly edition has quite a large circlation in this county.

The Aspects in the South.

The strong confidence which has lately sprung up in the public mind, not only of the *ultimate* success of the Union cause, but of the final and glorious triumph of our arms within a reasonable time, continues to be justified. This confidence is not based upon any one victory, or its results, nor is it based alone and exclusively upon field victories. Nothing, indeed, could be more inspiriting and grand than the three campaigns of the last three months, under Sherman, Thomas and Terry; and nothing could be more hopeful of important and decisive military results than the new campaign of Sherman, which has already begun, and the other great movements which are on the eve of execution under the eye of the Lieutenant-General.—The chief value of Thomas' victory was in reducing the rebel military power in the Southwest to such a feeble condition that he not only leaves it powerless for offence in the future anywhere, but that, on the other hand, he can either sweep southward through Alabama and Mississippi, and, by seizing upon the remaining strategic positions and railroads, reduce the war in the Southwest to the guerilla stage which will probably for a brief time precede its final close; or, on the other hand, he can furnish from his army large reinforcements to the main body operating on the Atlantic seaboard. It would not be surprising indeed, considering the present aspect of affairs, if the veteran army of Gen. Thomas, instead of spending its entire energies this winter in a campaign to Mobile, were to furnish heavy detacements of troops to be concentrated with the two great armies (Grant's and Sherman's) which may now be said to be conjointly operating against Richmond. This view is confirmed by the published news of this morning, which sets forth that, in addition to ihe troops brought East from Tennessee by Gen. Meagher, the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. Schofield, with this gallant commander, have already arrived in Virginia. This splendid body of troops has a history unsurpassed by that of any corps in the West for deeds of valor; and if the Lieutenant-General intends that, with their Western compatriots under Sherman, they shall now take a part in the closing scenes of this great war, on fields a thousand miles diatant from those upon which they have heretefore fought, we may be sure that they will sustain the reputation they have always borne. It is certain that there is no danger whatever in taking a large body of Thomas' troops from the West; for Hood's army is so badly "played out," that we have no doubt two-thirds of Thomas' present force could whip and disperse it, and then pass on to Mobile. Whether Schofield's corps reinforces the army on the James, or the army on the Savannah, it will in either case reinforce the armies operating against Richmond.

If the December victory of Thomas has been proved by this time to be so great in its value, and so comprehensive in its bearings, we begin to see also a wider scope to Sherman's Georgia triumph. Its purely military bearings, and its influence, present and prospective, can hardly be overstated; but its principal signficance lies in its demonstration of the fact, now so clear, that the Confederacy is but a "shell;" that there is no reserved military force in its interior, and that, after we break up the one great organized army which it now has, our military work of a large character will be accomplished. Gen. Grant perceived this before Gen. Sherman set out from Atlanta; he sees it still, and is now directing his combinations by the light which it casts upon the situation.

While thus discerning the value of our recent victories, estimating our present position and progress, and looking forward for the development of events at this hour under way, the nation can but feel its confidence justified and its triumph assured.

Moral successes have kept pace with military victories. When Savannah fell into Sherman's hands, the citizens of the place complacently "accepted the position," and other parts of Georgia are giving evidences of a like spirit. We believe that a brief time now will give us the two chief cities and seaports of the two Carolinas, and in one of these States, at least, we expect to see both the people of the city and of the surrounding country exhibit the disposition of Savannah.

The political chaos, and personal and party wrangling, which now exist throughout the South, are also all in our favor. We have new signs of their increase every day. Whether it is in the flight of Foote, the resignation of Smith, the break-up of Davis' cabinet, and the exit of Seddon and Benjamin—whether it is the virulence of the press, the quarrels of sections, or the numerous efforts in the rebel States to get some sort of peace—all are signs that the boasted and very prevalent unity of sentiment and unanimity of opinion in the South, have passed away. It is the great compact moral force that for four years has existed in the South, which, after all, constituted the really formidable character of the rebellion—which gave vitality to their armies, endurance to the soldier's spirit, ferocity to his temper, and power to his arm.

When both the military and moral power of the rebellion are giving way before our eyes thus rapidly, we may regard the public confidence as justified that its moribound day is approaching.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Blair Mission.

The National *Intelligencer* of Saturday thus speaks of the return of Mr. Blair:

The rumors which reach us of the result of Mr. Blair's mission are such as indicate merely what of his negotiation has transpired, (and which was to be looked for,) in the initiative steps of this official talk, which we still regard as set on foot by the government, with all the sanctions, but without the formality, of regular diplomacy. If the worst is to be believed of these rumors, it only amounts to what the *Intelligencer* has anticipated in several numbers, which looked to the fact that the Davis Government would present the ultimatum of independence. If the Southern States shall adhere to such an ultimatum, than a new impetus will be at once given to the war.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post writes as follows:

Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond, and it is understood that nothing has resulted from his attempted negotiation. The more sagacious politicians here have seen from the beginning that this must be the result. It is now claimed that the President has established the point that he desired, and will call upon the opposition to support him in his war policy, for the reason that overtures for peace have been rejected.

Some of the peace-Democrats are claiming, this afternoon, that Mr. Blair found the rebels ready to treat for peace if this government would agree to give the States the entire control of the slavery question, but this, even, is not true. The rebel leaders would not agree to abandon the doctrine of secession, and would not agree to come back into the old Union upon any terms.

The Herald's correspondent states that the mission is an entire failure. He adds:

Finding all efforts to accommodate matters unavailing, Mr. Blair has returned to this city, and his labors as a peace-maker are ended. Nothing now remains but a vigorous prosecution of the war until the army of Lee is destroyed, and then peace will come, not by negotiation, but by the disintregation of the rebel government.

The rebels are determined to make one last offort by the conscription of negroes and a more vigorous enforcement of the conscription of white men, to change the current of disaster which has so steadily set against them of late. Their hopes of recognition have not altogether failed them, and they are encouraged from the action of our Congress in relation to the French occupation of Mexico, to believe that France will soon recognize them as an offset to the hostility displayed towards the new government of that country by the United States. All these arguments are used to keep the rebel Congress and the people from despairing of ultimate success, and they have the effect desired for the present.

It is authoritativdly stated to night that Mr. Blair is preparing a letter, addressed to Horace Greely, showing that there is no hope of an immediate peaceful settlement of the war.

A resolution will be introduced in the Senate on Monday calling upon all the President for all the Blair Davis correspondence.

The New York Times says editorially:

Mr. Blair took with him a note from the President addressed to himself, and saying that whenever Mr. Davis, or anybody else, saw fit to send persons to treat concerning peace and a restoration of the blessing of the Constitution to the people of "our common country," they would be received and treated with due consideration. And we do not learn from any authentic quarter that Mr. Blair succeeded upon his second visit in securing from Mr. Davis, any recognition of this as a basis upon which he could send commissioners. And in default of this, his visits to Richmond, if not farces, have at least been failures.

The government has just one thing on its hands now—the destrucion of Lee's army. When that is accomplished, the rebellion will be substantiatly suppressed, and peace can be restored, until then, it will not.

The New York Tribune of Saturday editorially says that it publishes all the reports sent to it purporting to give the facts of Mr. Blair's mission, but believes no one knows anything positively except President Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and Mr. Blair.

THE BOSTON *Advertiser*.—Our readers will find and advertisement of this journal in this week's paper. The *Advertiser* is, we think, the oldest daily in New England. It has for many years been recognised by all parties as the ablest political journal in New England.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Western newspapers are publishing, with an asservation of belief, the report that Kirby Smith, the rebel General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, is going to Mexico with his army to join Maximilian. This story finds absolute credence among St. Louis rebels, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it worthy of consideration. The *Commercial* remarks: "It may be observed that indications have long been apparent of some peculiarities in Kirby Smith's department. It is whispered latterly, and the whisper comes from the direction of Mexico and the French people of Louisiana, that an independent movement to ask the assistance of France, and take refuge under the protection of Napoleon, has been inaugurated in the southwest. The story is, that the proposition amounts to giving to the French Texas as a cotton colony, as the price of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, *or of the right of State secession.* If Napoleon recognize the right of a State to secede from the United States, he will have no difficulty in recognizing the right of the same State to leave the Confederacy and put itself under his protection." It is plausibly observed, in support of these mysterious intimations, that the correspondence of J. P. Benjamin, while Secretary of State, captured off Charleston, (in a dispatch-bag intrusted to Ried N. Sanders, son of George N. Sanders,) show that agents of the French Government did broach the subject nearly two years ago.

James Guthrie, the United States Senator elect from Kentucky, gave a supper and made a speech to the members of the legislature at Frankfort, last Friday night.—He declared himself against the anti-slavery policy of the government, but if slavery falls by the rebellion he would say, let it go, and help clear away the wreck. He should stand for the constitution; he believed Mr. Lincoln a better man than many think, and that good will come of his administration, but if not, we can remove it in four years. A very fair speech for an old conservative Kentuckian.

A MOOTED POINT SETTLED.—Regarding the authorship of the famous Hulsemann letter, attributed to Mr. Everett, the Boston *Traveller* says that, before his death, John Taylor, Mr. Webster's farm steward, stated that he sat with Mr. Webster in his room, at Franklin, N. H., from about 8 o'clock one evening until half-past four next morning, while the great statesman was drafting the celebrated Hulsemann letter, part, or most of which letter was read peacemeal to Mr. Taylor as it was composed.

The rumors of Gen. Meade being relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac are denied. He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from Gen. Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war, and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that the Senate may reject his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on this letter forever.

ROBERT LINCOLN.—The eldest son of the President came to this city a day or two ago, to act as groomsman for one of his old school chums, young Dillon, who led to the altar Miss Blanche Valle. Bob is a tall young man of about twenty-two, rather good looking, of good address, and fond of a joke, like his father, although he does not tell quite as many as the old man.—*St. Louis Democrat, Thursday, 26th ult.*

The Goodyear rubber men are doing their prettiest at Washington to secure another extension of their lucrative patent. Mrs Goodyear is there talking with the wives of congressmen, and every string is pulled that is likely to be effective. The idea of the Goodyear party is to get the whole question of extension referred to the commissioner of patents, and it is fair to suppose from that that the commissioner is in favor of the extension.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. MCCLELLAN FOR EUROPE.—Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, wife and child took their departure for Europe on Wednesday 25th ult. in the steamship China. Gen. McClellan is accompanied on his trip by Mr. August Belmont, the well known banker, in whose society a trip of the greater part of Europe—particularly Italy and France—will be made.

A novel dinner party of fourteen, consisting of six Taylor brothers of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and one brother-in-low, with their wives, took the morning train for Boston one day last week, to dine with the seventh brother, Wm. O. Taylor, of the firm of Converse, Handing & Co.

A MATRIMONIAL "THEY SAY."—Gossip about Chicago and South Bend, Indiana, have it that a matrimonial alliance is *imminent* between Mrs. Douglas and Speaker Colfax.—*Cleveland Herald.*

GENERAL PATTERSON'S REPORT.—General Patterson has at last published his history of the famous Winchester campaign. It is an elaborate defence of his operations, and a labored attempt to prove that the battle of Bull Run was lost through no fault of his.

Ben Wood of New York, "brother Ben," has a mortgage upon a race course near Sacramento, but can't get leave to forcelose it, as he wont take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the statutes of California.

The Kansas legislature, after re-electing Jim Lane as senator, wants the president to relieve them by making him secretary of the interior.

Three thousand citizens of Norfolk have petitioned for the restoration of civil government.

The Senate has confirmed Mr. C. A. Dana as assistant secretary of war.

WAR SUMMARY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago*, at this port yesterday, from Port Royal Jan. 25, we are in receipt of later intelligence from Gen. Sherman's army and Savannah. No fighting had occurred, although Gen. Sherman's forces were far from being idle. The last of Gen. Sherman's army, under Gen. Geary, left Savannah on the 20th. Gen. Grover, with a strong body of reinforcements, had arrived and assumed command of the city. Rebel dispatcher to the Richmond papers of the 26th and 27th, assert that a heavy body of Sherman's troops is moving up the Savannah river, for the purpose af attacking Augusta. Gen. D. H. Hill is in command of the place, and he has ordered that if the exigency requires it, all the public stores, arsenals and powder works must be destroyed. The rebels are evidently in much alarm.—*New York Times, Monday 30th.*

Admiral Porter, in a spirited dispatch dated on the 20th inst., briefly details the work that has been accomplished by the navy at the mouth of Cape Fear river since the fall of Fort Fisher. The entire chain of rebel works in that vicinity, including eight or ten of the most formidable forts, constructed in the most complete manner, and containing altogether eighty-three guns, have been captured, and are now garrisoned by sailors. All those works, which the rebels were four years in constructing, fell into the hands of Admiral Porter's men within twenty-four hours after General Terry's troops had secured possession of Fort Fisher. The total number of guns captured in all the Cape Fear river forts is one hundred and sixty-eight, most of them being heavy ones. The Admiral announces the fact that several of these were the celebrated Armstrong guns, which the British government claims the exclusive right to use, and states that the immense supplies of English goods that had been run into Wilmington are almost beyond credence. The rebels left in the forts large quantities of stores and provisions, on which the national forces are now subsisting. A telegram from General Lee to a rebel officer, saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held he would have to abandon Richmond, was picked up soon after the taking of those places. To the blockade runners already mentioned as captured by Admiral Porter's vessels since the national forces have established themselves at the entrance to Wilmington, we have to add that Charlotte, Stag, and another whose name is unkown, from Bermuda, with valuable cargoes of arms and clothing for the rebels.—The Owl attempted to run in on the night of the 20th, but, apparently becoming suspicious of a change in the position of affairs, ran out again and made her escape. The transport steamer General Lyon arrived here yesterday from Fort Fisher with five hundred rebel prisoners on board.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday says it was reported in that city that Gen. Lee had been appointed General-in-Chief, and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had succeeded him in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. It had been expected that Gen. Johnston would be assigned to the command of the forces confronting Sherman.

Some of the Richmond newspapers have stated that the rebel fleet on James river made another attempt to pass the Union batteries and obstructions after their failure of last Thursday. But this is not so. It is contradicted by the despatches and also by the Richmond *Whig* of Thursday evening, which stated that the vessels of the fleet still remained at their first position up the river.

GENERAL NEWS.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette* has been shown a counterfeit United States Treasury note, of the denomination of five dollars. The Engravings are coarse and rough in appearance. The "Goddess of Liberty," on the left hand end of the note, and the ground-work around the figure 5 on the upper right hand corner, are very poorly engraved, and present a dim and mixed appearance. The green on the back is of an indifferent shade, and unlike the genuine. The engraving is shorter than that of the genuine, by about a quarter of an inch. Good judges of money will have no difficulty in detecting this fraud at first sight, but many unsuspecting persons may be deceived by them. The fraud is a dangerous one, and the public should be on their look out for it.

The Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, 24th ult. The picture gallery, with its valuable collection with the exception of five or six pictures, was totally destroyed. The lecture room and the philosophical instrument department, with most of the valuable instruments was also burned. The original archives and records of the institution were destroyed. The conflagration was nearly altogether confined to the main building and above the first story; the latter, containing the museum, was damaged by water more than by fire. The wings and corridors were not much injured. The large library on the west wing was saved with but little damage.—The government, by the terms of bequest of Mr. Smithson, was made the trustee of the building and fund that supports it. If not protected by insurance, of course the government will rebuild the portion destroyed at its own cost.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—Miss Sarah Black, a beautiful girl of sixteen daughter of Mr. Siles Black, of West Alexder, Pa., was burned to death on the morning of the 17th, under the following circumstances. Sitting before a fire alone, she is supposed to have been seized with an epileptic fit, when she fell forward, her head resting in the fire and upon the bars of the grate. When discovered, some twenty minutes after the fatal occurrance, she was quite dead, her head, face, neck and shoulders charred to a cinder, and her clothing almost entirely consumed.

MANUSCRIPTS DESTROYED AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—The National Intelligencer says that, among the manuscripts destroyed by the fire in the Smithsonian Institution, were important papers prepared by Dr. Leidy and Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, and by Baron Osten-Sacken, of Prussia. It is, however, expected that these can be replaced, as the authors no doubt have copies. Professor Henry lost nearly all of his private papers and correspondence, among them a number of very important letters.

A young man was skating in Chester county, some days ago, and upon taking off his skates, after an hour or two of exercise, he found his legs and feet so completely paralyzed as to disable him from rising from where he had seated himself. He was helped home, but died a few days afterwards. It is thought paralysis proceeded from the skates strap being drawn so tight as to prevent the circulation of blood.

A New Yorker went to the Pennsylvania oil region and spent $4500 in boring for oil, but didn't find any. He had used up all his money, and so went and bought five barrels on tick, carted them to his well in the night, poured the oil down his pipes, pumped up oil the next day, sold out his well for $7000 and went home. That is one phase of the oil speculation.

Some of the Pittsburg manufacturers are experimenting in burning coal so as to save fuel and relieve the atmosphere of coal soot. The coal is heated in a retort and the smoke evolved is mixed with atmospheric air at the point of combustion by a peculiar draft. The process is estimated as saving fully one-half of the coal consumed in the ordinary methods.

The Armstrong gun which was captured at Fort Fisher was one which was presented by the manufacturer, Sir William Armstrong, to Jeff. Davis. A soldier describing it, says it "is by all odds the handsomest gun I ever saw, being entirely of twist wrought-iron, and mounted on a magnificent solid mahogany carriage."

A PANTHER KILLED IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent informs us that a panther measuring seven feet two inches in length, was killed near Chagy Lake, Clinton county, New York, on the night of the 10th ult., ten miles from any house, by Moses Sangemaw & Co., after a ten days' chase.—*Exchange.*

Hezekiah Payne, a noted Kentucky rebel was arretted at Detroit a few days ago, and sewed up in the lining of his overcoat were discovered sixty-five dollars in bills of the St. Albans (Vt) banks. He was probably one of the raiders.

The Artesian Well Company, in Chicago, commenced boring for oil, a few days since, within twenty feet of the great well, and at a depth of thirty feet struck oil of a very fine quality. So says the *Times.*

A young lawyer received a pointed lecture from Judge Putnam in Court at Boston, the other day, for appearing there as counsel "when he was not in a fit condition to appear in the defense of any man."

The King of Sweden has just been elected member of the Society of Aquafortistes, in recognition of his talents as an artist. The King has likewise disguished himself by his poetry, which he published anonymously.

Cincinnati and Chicago editors are quarreling over the comparative bigness and wealth of the two cities. Cincinnati claims to be a million dollars richer than Chicago.

There has been a great snow-storm in Madrid—something quite unknown, even to the oldest inhabitant.

Successful oil well boring has been done in Chicago. "Ile" was struck at thirty-three feet from the surface, in the western division of the city.

The Bank of Crawford county was robbed of $150-000 in United States bonds on the evening of the 26th ult., by men who were concealed in the back room of the bank.

The sum of $865,043 had been received at the marble quarries at Lee, Mass., for material for the extension of the Capitol at Washington.

The Franklin Medal School in Boston has voted to make a subscription of $1000 to the fund for the erection of a statue of Mr. Everett.

The winter is very severe in Northern Indiana.—Last week the Mercury sunk to fifteen degrees below zero.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The House passed the resolutions of thanks to Major Generals Terry and Thomas. The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Approportion bill, including one for a Minister to the Republic of Mexico, were concurred in'—The resolution of thanks to Rear Admiral Porter was passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was also passed. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—The credentials of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, were read. The resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery were presented. Also, similar resolutions from the Missouri Constitutional Convention. Also, petitions for an increase of pay of the officers and clerks in the government service. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the compensation of certain army officers in the field, which was referred to the military Committee. Mr. Clarke offered a resolution that no negotiations shall be proposed or entered into with the rebels until they have manifested their unconditional submission to the authorities of the government, which was ordered to be printed. The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution, stated that 67,687 naval enlistments have been credited on the military quota from April 17, 1861, to February 24. The resolution of thanks to Major General Terry with the House amendment was passed. Also, the resolution authorizing the purchase of the New York Merchants' Exchange. A resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money collected in each internal revenue disirict of the several States was adopted. The bill defiending the grade of paymasters in the navy, after, some discussion, was passed. The resolution directing the same treatment to be awarded to rebel prisoners as our prisoners in the South taken up, and was debated at some length. The subject was finally postponed for one day. After an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a joint resolution that in lieu of the duty on printing paper unsized and used for books and newspapers now levied by law, there shall be levied collected and paid three per centum ad valorem. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Sheridan was offered, and referred to the Military Committee. The resolutions of the New York Legislature in favor of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery were presented. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the attack on Hon. W. D. Kelley by Mr. A. P. Field, of Louisiana. Mr. Farnsworth offered an amendment that until the report of the committee shall be made Mr. A. P. Field be excluded from the floor. A long discussion ensued, and the amendment was finally agreed to, and the resolution adopted. The remainder of the time of the House was occupied in the discussion of a difficulty between General Butler and Mr. James Brooks.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman reported back the bill to appropriate money for the Post-office Department. The House bill to provide for Acting Assistant Treasurers or depositories of the United States in certain cases, was taken up and passed. Mr. Sumner reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for the resolution before the Senate that it would be impracticable, immoral and degrading for the Government to imitate the practice of the rebels in the treatment of rebel prisoners, and reiterating the determination of the people to put down the rebellion. Mr. Sumner supported the views expressed in these resolutions in o long and able speech. The subject will be taken up again to-day. Mr. Wilson introduced a new and very stringent conscription bill, which was referred to the Military Committee.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill removing the tariff on all materials used in the manufacture of printing paper. A bill was introduced for the reconstruction of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The House then resumed the consideration of the question of privilege raised on Monday by Mr. Brooks, based on the letter written to him by Gen. Butler. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, made a very able defence of Gen. Butler's career in New Orleans, to which Mr. Brooks made an evasive and personal reply. Messrs. Cox, Ingergoll, Stevens and Gooch also participated in the debate, which closed by the withdrawal of the appeal from the decision of the chair.

WEDNESDAY, January 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Cowan introduced a bill to enlarge the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. A remonstrance against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco was received from the citizens of Missouri and Maryland. The Judiciary Committee reported the the House Bankrupt bill, with amendments. The Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the memorial of ex-Surgeon General Hammond, asking for an investigation into the circumstances of his court-martial. The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of relieving the tonnage of the country from the income tax, and reducing the duty on chains and anchors. The resolution asking the Secretary of War why he had not appointed a commissioner to compensate loyal owners for slaves enlisted in the military service, was adopted. The resolution relative to retaliation upon rebel prisoners was then taken up and discussed at some length. No final action was taken. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens reported a substitute for the Senate bill for the collection of the direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, which was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. A bill to increase temporarily the salaries of certain clerks in the civil service of the government was postponed for a week. A resolution directing the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the permit given to G. W. Lane, of Baltimore, to proceed to North Carolina to exchange provisions for cotton with the rebels, to further inquire into all the facts and circumstances in relation to trade with the rebellious States since the breaking out of the rebellion, was adopted. The resolution of thanks to Gen. Sheridan was reported by the Military Committee, and was adopted. The bill providing tor the occupation of seats on the floor of the House by the heads of the Departments was discussed, but was not finally acted upon. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 26.

SENATE.—The credentials of Wm. Saulsbury, re-elected Senator from Delaware, were presented.—Resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, in favor of the constitution amendment abolishing slavery, were also received. Also a petition from W. H. Webb, asking for increased compensation for building the iron-clad Dunderberg. The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes in lieu of any bonds authorized by the act of June 00, 1864, was passed. Also the appropriation bill. Several communications from the Secretary of War, in reply to resolutions, were presented. The resolution relative to retaliation upon rebel prisoners was again discussed, but no final action was taken. After an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall remit or refund duties in all cases in which any Collector or Surveyor of Customs has failed to account for money, in carrying the joint resolution temporarily increasing the duties on imports, and in which the Secretary is satisfied that the omission was in consequence of their not having been informed when the collection was to commence. A bill defending the limits of the national bank issues was reported, and its consideration was postponed until Monday.

The bill proposing the admission of Cabinet officers on the floor of the House was again discussed, was then postponed for one week. The Committee on Ways and Means reported another Deficiency bil in lieu of the one which failed, and it was passed. The Committee on Public Buildings were instructed to inquire into the Smithsonian Institute fire, and what measures are necessary to preserve its property from further injury. Mr. Spaulding, of New York, introduced a bill imposing a tax on national bank issues on and after the first of May next, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwalter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate in any way what ever are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
EMANUEL SWARTZWALTER.
Feb. 3, 1865-6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B. REPLOGLE.
Feb. 3, 1864-3t Executor.

THE HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of the Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February, inst. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Feb. 3, 1865-3t Treasurer.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY ADVERTISER.—
$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
One of the very best family papers, with original, selected, and carefully prepared news of the day. News from the Army, the Navy, and several columns in General. Also, a very full report of the the Boston Cattle Market, prepared by STILLMAN FLETCHER, late of the New England Farmer. Horticultural and Agricultural matters, stories, etc.
CHARLES HALE & CO., Publishers,
Feb. 3, 1865. No. 12 State Street, Boston.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO. *Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1865.*
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d Street, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan. 20-3t Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice.
LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,
J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.
Jan. 20, 1865-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weisel, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WEISEL,
Jan. 6, 1865-6t. JOHN FICKES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber the by Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. DUNCAN M'VICKER,
Schellsburg, Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

NOTICE.
All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, and also for the Patriot, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs.
DAVID OVER.
Jan. 20, 1865.

"Bedford Classical Institute."
THE current school year of this Institution will be resumed Thursday, February 23d, 1865. The Quarter left incomplete by the sudden illness of the Principal will be regularly terminated, and the school-year will extend further into the summer than was at first designed. It is hoped, in view of the inclemency of the mid-winter, and of the peculiar circumstances existing, that this arrangement will be acceptable to the Parents.
JOHN LYON,
Feb. 3, 1865-tf. Principal.

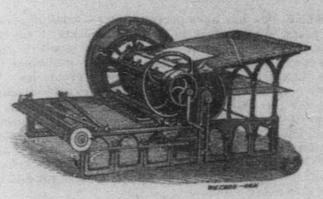
Washington Hotel for Rent.
THIS Hotel, situate in the Borough of Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., will be for rent after the first of April next. The house is the largest and best adapted for hotel purposes of any other in this section of the State. A good stable, ice house, and other out buildings are attached. A large business has been done at this Hotel for years, and can be greatly increased. Few, if any hotels in the State, outside of the large towns, afford better inducements to an energetic landlord than this. Application may be made to the subscriber, at the residence, near Juniata Wollen Factory, Snake Spring Tp., Bedford county, Pa., or to John Lutz, Esq., Bedford, Pa.
MICHAEL LUTZ.
Feb. 3, 1865-tf Bedford, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on
TUESDAY the 14th day of February 1864,
That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized,
Containing 248 acres and 110 perches
of limestone land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence; the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a
Large Frame House, Bank Barn.
And other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow; he paying her the interest annually, the one third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke dec'd.
Jan. 27,'65-3t.

Private Sale.
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
THE subscriber will offer until the 1st., day March next his Property in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford couny Pa., containing
Three Hundred Acres,
more or less, adjoining the town of Centreville. The improvements are a good
TWO STORY LOG HOUSE.
with Kitchen attached, Spring house, double Bank Barn and all other necessary out buildings. Also
A Good Grist Mill,
with two run of stones. There is also an Engine of eighteen horse power attached to said mill. About 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. A great part of this land is underlaid with iron ore and handy to a furnace about being started in the Valley. Also TWO LOTS with a WEATHER BOARDED HOUSE on each in the town of Centreville. Any person who desires purchasing such property will call soon.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1865.



Printing Establishment for Sale!

The press, types, cases, &c., upon which the *Bedford Patriot* was printed, are for sale. The material is nearly new, having been used only five months. It consists of a very full assortment of newspaper and job types, a Washington press, cases, stands, rolers, &c., altogether forming a very complete selection for a country newspaper.

Terms Cash. Address

B. F. McNEIL,

Bedford, Pa.

☞ OUR TERMS, as we have published conspicuously for more than six months, are $2,00 strictly in advance, $2,25, if three months or more in arreas, $2,50 after the close of the year. No considerate man who wishes our and *his* paper to prosper, will ask it for less. It costs us more than *three* times as much to print it now, than it cost our predecessor three years ego. Paper, the chief item of expense, cost him 325.00 a year. It is now costing us for paper, at the rate of $1313.76 a year! Our other expenses are happily not increased in this proportion, but they are more than double what they were, at the time we speak of. These facts may be taken as an URGENT request for every subscriber to pay up his arreas, and if convenient make an advance payment. *We need money!* WE ARE VERY MUCH IN NEED OF MONEY!! WE MUST HAVE MONEY!!!

COURT WEEK will be a good time to remember the INQUIRER.

Try and pay your subscription or other indebtedness to the INQUIRER during court week.

☞ The circulation of this paper is now thirteen hudred, and it is therefore an unsurpassed medium in this county for advertizers. Those who have real or personal property for sale, will find it to their profit to advertize in the INQUIRER.

A SUGGESTION.—We suggest that our subscribers who come to town, during court week, bring the name of a NEW subscriber to the BEDFORD INQUIRER paid in advance.

TO OUR DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.—Our subscribers out of the County and State are requested to remit the amount of their subscriptions, $2.25, if more than three months in arrears.

THE QUOTAS OF THE STATE AND THIS DISTRICT.—The quota of the State is 49,,588; of this district, the 16th, composed of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, 2,403. The quotas for the sub-districts are not yet announced.

WEDDING.—Mr. W. P. Barndollar, of Bloody Run, and Miss Kate W ashabaugh, daughter of D. Washabaugh, Esq., of this place, were married in the Presbyterian Church last Wednesday. The ceremony drew together a very handsome audience of interested spectators, a great number whom of were charming young ladies, soon, perhaps, to be principals instead of mere on-lookers on such occasions.

FRAUDULENT ELECTION RETURNS.—The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate into alleged frauds concerning election returns, met in the Court House last Friday. It was composed of Messrs. J. R. Kelley, U., Washington; J. H. Negley, U., Butler; W. B. Waddell, U., Chester; B. A. Anderson, D., Bucks; A. Grady, D., Luzerne; J. Robely Dungleson, Clerk and W. A. Rupert. Sergeant.—The committee completed its investigations Saturday. As soon as the evidence taken by the committee is published we shall give it in full.

OIL IN FULTON COUNTY.—The Fulton *Republican* of the 17th ult., says that within a few days the oil fever has assummed collosal proportions. The form of "proportions" taken we snppose, by oil fevers at certain stages. From researches quietly made it has been discovered that coal oil does exist (to what extent has not yet been ascertained) in various parts of our county, and already the representiatves of an established company—what company we do not know—are on the ground taking leases of the various tracts of land surrounding our town, with the understanding we are informed, that operations shall be commenced at an early day.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—First Lieut. M. P. Doyle of Schellsburg of the 21st Cavalry, Co. I, has been honorably discharged the service by reason of disability. Lieut. D. was twice wounded during the late campaign; the last wound was received in the engagement at Boydton, which disabled him from serving in this branch of the service. In his retirement the service loses a brave and efficient officer. The best wisher of the regiment go with him.

"Our Young Folks." for February is very entertaining. An hour's perusal attested to us the interest of three of its articles. "David Matson;" "the Portrait," and "Trapper in a tree." The first is by John G. Whitteir. A sailor makes a voyage to the Mediterranean, is captured on the Barbary coast, and held in slavery a number of years. He is liberated and on his return home with presents to his wife and boys, he learned at an intermediate Port (from her husband) that she is married again. "God is great" said poor David Matson. His will be done. I loved her; but I shall never see her again. Give these with my blessing to her and the boys' and he handed over with a sigh the little bundle containing the gifts for his wife and children. "He shook hands with his rival. "Peletiah" said he looking back as he left the ship, "be kind to Anna and my boys." The story is suggested by "Enoch Arden," and the writer, considering who he is, makes a singularly inaccurate statement in regard to that poem.—He says "who of my young friends have read the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden," So sweetly and simply told by the great English Poet. It is the story of a man who went to sea leaving behind a sweet young wife and little daughter." Enoch Arden left behind him "a sweet young wife" and *three* children.

"And merrily ran the years, Seven happy years,
Seven happy years of health and competence
And mutual love and honorable toil;
With children; first a daughter, in him woke,
With his first babe's cry, the noble wish
To save all earnings to the uttermost,
And give his children better bringing up
Than his had been, or hers; a wish renewed,
When two years after came a boy to be
The rosy idol of her solitudes,
While Enoch was abroad on Wrathful seas.
* * * * * * * his
Wife bore him another son, a sickly one."

The Sandpiper. Farming for boys. The baby of the Regiment. The Red-winged goose &c. &c., make up the remaining contents. The terms of the magazine are $2,00 a year in advance, Tecknor & Fields, Boston.

COPPERHEAD CAGED.—For months past; or, ever since the September draft, one J. Nelson Sipes, Esq., the embodiment of Peace Democracy; the man who that he might have his name stricken off the enrollment previous to the nine month's draft, declared upon his oath that were his wife or children to be assaulted in his presence, and brutally ill-treated before his face, he would not, in retaliation, raise his hand for their defence, so everlasting peaceful was he; the man too, whom the Locofoco party of Fulton county, because of his opposition to the Government, looked upon but as a "little lower than the angels;" and the very same man whom these same Locofocos at the late October Election, notwithstanding their knowledge of the fact that even then he was skulking among the mountains, a fugitive from the draft, a disgrace to his friendes and family, elevated to the position of District Attorney, has eluded the vigilance of the Provost Marshal and the Military. But at last Nelson has "come to grief." On Saturday last a squad of Military, under the command of Special Agent Hoke, while out on a scout, discovered the non-acting Dist. Aty. making tracks through a wood. Chase was made, and soon the game was overhauled and captured. He was brought to town under a select military escort, and temporarily lodged in that burglar proof building familiarly yeleyed "the jail." Here he was kept until Monday morning when he was taken to Chambersburg, from whence, doubtless, he will speedily be sent to "the front."—*Fulton Republican.*

A HAPPY PARTY.—The Lancaster *Examiner* of Saturday 29th ult., says; On Friday our streets were enlivened by one of the largest sleighing parties we have ever witnessed. There was one four horse sleigh, twelve two horse sleighs and one one horse, all crowded by pupils from Linden Hall, Litiz. The young ladies—112 in number—looked extremely happy and enjoyed their holiday sleigh-ride with great apparant pleasure. The party, the largest seen in this vicinity for twelve years, came by way of Manheim and stopped at Michael's Hotel, where they were entertained in the usual style of that well known and excellent hotel. They returned to Litiz, on the evening of the same day, all doubtless well satisfied with their steighing trip.

AUTHORITY TO RAISE VOLUNTEERS UNDER THE LAST CALL.—Governor Curtin has received outhority from the War department to raise fifty companies of volunteers under the call of the President of the 13th of December last for three hundred thousand men. The said companies are to be assigned to regiments now in the service wherein vacancies exist, consolidated into complete regiments, as may hereafter be deemed best. Special authority will be granted to raise companies, preference being given to persons who have been honorably discharged, or who may be detached from reduced regiments in the field, or mustered out of service in consequence of consolidations. The term of service will be for either one, two or three years, as recruits may desire. These troops must be mustered into service by the 7th of February next, to be credited on the quota of the State prior to the draft.

STOLEN MONEY RETURNED.—The York *True Democrat* says:—"Some two or three weeks since, a widow lady residing in South George street, who keeps a small grocery store, was robbed of between three and four hundred dollars. Late one night last week, she heard a voice calling her in the yard, saying "here is your money." Being afraid to open the door, she let the matter rest until morning, when she found a small brg hanging inside the yard gate, containing the greater part of the lost money."

ENOCH ARDEN.—The universal interest felt in this charming poem by Mr. Tennyson, has induced Messrs. Ticknor and Fields to issue a twenty-five cent edition for popular aeading, in addition to the other and more costly editions which they publish. The extended publicity given by this cheap edition, it is hoped, may result in the introduction of this most beautiful and touching idyl into all the households in the land.

A Convention of newspaper publishers will be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, February 9th inst., for the purpose of petioning Congress in favor of the repeal of the duty on paper, and of taking such other action as may be deemed beneficial to the business of printers and publishers. The publishers of the State are respectfully requested to attend.

THE BROAD TOP SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL REGION.—The Broad Top Semi-Bituminous coal region, notwithstanding the hindrances consequent from the inability of the Pennsylvania Railroad to furnish power, in time and measure equal to the wants of the Broad Top Trade—the trunk road being wholly inadequate to the movement of the traffic offered at its many sources of business supply—in the year 1864 increased its product over the preceding year.....80,966½ tons.

The Broad Top coal region was opened to the market in 1856, and, consequently, 1864 was its ninth year of trade; from 42,000 tons of coal in 1856, it increased its product in 1864 to 385,645.

The Cumberland, Maryland, coal region was opened to market in 1842, and its eleventh year, to wit, 1852, its tonnage was 334,178 being 52,467 tons less than the Broad Top in its ninth year.

This comparison is made, not in disparagement of the Cumberland region, which in 1860, the year before the war, forwarded to market 788,909 tons of coal; but simply to show that the growth of the trade of the Broad Top region has been more rapid than was the trade of its neighbor, in Maryland.

The quantity of coal forwarded from the Broad Top region, in all the nine years of its developement, is herein given:

1864	385,645 tons.	1859	130,595 tons.
1863	305,687 tons.	1858	105,478 tons.
1862	334,135 tons.	1857	78,812 tons.
1861	272,625 tons.	1856	42,000 tons.
1860	187,853 tons.		

—*U. S. R. & M. Journal.*

MARRIED.

BARKLA—POTTS.—Jan. 31st, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. E. W. Kirby, Mr. Wm. Barkla, of Lock Haven, Pa., to Miss Caroline C. Potts, of Bedford, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR—WASHABAUGH.—In the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday the 1st inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Lt. Wm. P. Barndollar, of Bloody Run, to Miss Kate E. Washabaugh, of Bedford.

DIED.

SCHAEFER.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, A. M. Spangler, Esq., in Philadelphia, on the 20th inst, Miss Charlotte Schaefer.

COAL OIL.

WE call the attention of customers to our "CRYSTAL ILLUMINATING CARBON OIL," which stand No. 1 in the market. It costs *more per gallon* than we can buy other oil for, but we are determined to sell a good article of coal oil, and not charge any more for it than is charged for an inferior article.

We have also No. 1 BENZOLE, and will warrant it equal to the best Turpentine for painting.

Our stock of HARDWARE is complete, and we are selling our goods as low as they can be sold anywhere.

We would invite customers to call and examine our prices. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

jan. 25,'65-3t.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the farm on which he resides, six miles west of Bedford on the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, consisting of about 200 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of it in grass, a good stand for droves, has a good apple orchard &c.

GEORGE MULLIN.

jan. 20,'65-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

For the Year Ending January 2d, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 4th day of January, 1864, to the 2d day of January, 1865.

TREASURER,		DR.
To balance on hand at last settlement		$3,814 72
To cash received from collectors, as follows:		
Joseph Evans, Broad Top Township,	1859,	23 88
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry,	"	16 52
Simon Stuckey, Colerain,	1860,	91 37
R. D. Barclay, Bedford Borough,	1861,	235 38
Frederick Hildebrandt, Juniata,	"	97 49
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	42 03
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	86 97
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	91 44
Rudolph Hoover, Middle Woodberry	"	67 39
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford Borough,	1862,	198 69
William Phillips, Bedford township,	"	14 80
Jonathan Hyde, Harrison	"	179 33
Casper Stroup, Juniata	"	129 24
William Cook, Londonderry	"	206 30
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	35 73
John Wayde, Napier	"	410 51
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	27 44
John Feaster, St. Clair	"	53 40
Francis Beard, Union	"	154 52
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	115 43
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Borough	1863,	469 16
Jacob Fetter, Bedford Township	"	500 00
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg Borough	"	128 52
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	12 06
Lewis N. Fyan, Juniata	"	350 00
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	566 40
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	"	433 76
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	598 18
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	93 33
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	269 58
George Beegle, Union	"	560 00
James E. Kay, Hopewell	"	329 52
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	481 85
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	190 00
John Mors, Southampton	"	405 73
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	786 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	597 21
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	22 85
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	100 00
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	887 91
U. H. Akers, Bedford Borough,	1864,	322 53
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	213 11
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	35 00
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	100 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	220 37
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	200 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	200 00
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"	153 00
Wm. Crisman, Napier	"	200 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	200 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	125 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	100 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	250 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	102 00
George Beegle, Union	"	143 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	356 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	545 00
John Echert, Liberty	"	285 00
Received on 438 assessed soldiers		43 80
John J. Cessna, Commonwealth cases		74 43
John Cessna, Esq., unseated lands redeemed		53 52
On note of Mower & Tate		8 70
On note of S. Peck		49 58
John G. Fisher, Esq., on sale of stoves		45 78
Commissioners sale of unseated lands		61 72
Taxes on unseated lands		524 57
Whole amount received		$18,736 75

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors	$1,476 19
Assessors making triennual and other assessments	586 77
Expenses of spring election	218 92
August election	281 80
October election	401 38
November election	423 00
Jonathan Feightner, Commissioner	9 00
P. J. Shoemaker, "	119 50
Andrew Crisman, "	123 00
George Roades, "	134 00
Michael Wertz, "	48 00
John G. Fisher, Clerk to Commissioners	180 00
U. H. Akers, Attorney to Commissioners	75 00
Joshua Mower, attending & repairing Court House	56 03
Levi Agnew, Court crier	57 00
Levi Agnew, cleaning Court House	45 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing offices in Court House	30 00
Wood furnished Court House and Jail	44 95
Coal " " " "	78 79
Holding Inquests	92 07
John B. Castner, holding inquest	10 87
Road and bridge views	147 00
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, cutting wood and attending Court House	78 91
Simon P. Harbaugh, binding dockets	9 00
John Aldstadt, costs in Commonwealth cases	1,200 56
John Major " " "	2 67
G. H. Spang " " "	73 95
J. A. Henderson, costs "	66 21
Benjamin Wigfield " "	56 59
M. Richey " "	11 16
Wm. M. Hall, " "	10 00
Jeremiah Shaw " "	21 36
Constables returns	296 24
Constables attending juries	15 00
John G. Fisher, attending bridge sales, copying assessments, holding appeals, furnishing blank books for Commissioners office, &c.	150 53
J. R. Durborrow, printing	112 15
B. F. Meyers, "	507 20
David Over "	177 70
John Mors and James E. Kay, money overpaid on duplicates	13 72
William Oster, attending election	2 90
J. M. Shoemaker, covers for duplicates	3 26
George Blackburn, building bridge in Liberty tp.	1,350 00
Constables, arressing prisoners	6 12
Nicholas Sleek and Mark Housare, reward and arresting horse thief	82 20
Wm. Hartley, goods furnished for Court House	7 45
Geo. Blymire & Son, " "	53 39
John Aldstadt, taking John Miller to Western Penitentiary	110 00
John Aldstadt, keeping prisoners	259 67
Samuel Creswell, stoves for Court House	129 59
John Border, hobbling prisoners	7 00
Henry Mower, papering Prothonotary's office	9 00
John Aldstadt, bed for use of Jail	27 50
Talesmen,	48 46
Joshua Mower and others, tipstaves	58 75
Henry Reimund, painting Prothonotary's office	5 45
Drs. Compher and Watson, medical attendance to F. A. Ringler	13 00
A. C. Percival, seal for Commissioners' office	10 25
Graff & Hugus, stoves for Court House	91 00
J. B. Farquhar, revenue stamps, bank note detector, &c.	9 50
T. C. Garrett, Lumber	4 87
J. McCleary, acknowledging deed	18 00
John Cook, building bridge	225 00
Martin Hoover, work done on bridge at Stonerstown	75 00
F. L. Hutter, blanks and books for Commissioners' office	67 90
O. E. Shannon, dockets for Prothonotary's office	138 91
J. B. Noble, error in check of Reed	13 26
L. N. Fyan, building bridge	35 00
Freight on stoves from railroad	9 23
Reed & Schell, for revenue stamps	9 50
George Roades, on bridge	50 00
Expenses of sale of unseated lands	38 26
W. S. Haven, for stationery	58 44
Miscellaneous checks	90 88
John Sill, interest on note	120 00
John Brice, interest on note	192 00
John Brice's note paid	5,000 00
Fox and wild cat scalps	216 54
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Stationery	10 00
Uncurrent funds	7 00
Treasurer, auditing and collecting old accounts	20 00
Attorney's fees on same	10 00
Auditors and Clerks	75 00
	$16,506 23
Charges	$18,736 75
Credits	16,506 23
Balance in Treasury	$2,230 52

Statement of Moneys Due and Owing Bedford County.

Jacob Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	1864	$168 53
John A. Osburn, Broad Top	1857	106 69
Lemuel Evans, Broad Top	1858	289 67
John C. Morgart, Cumberland Valley	"	89 26
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	"	138 73
George Roades, Liberty	1859	50 12
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	47 32
Abraham Croyle, Union	1860	299 40
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	25 00
R. D. Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	26 21
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	16 00
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	111 91
William Phillips, Bedford tp.	"	42 33
P. Hardman, Cumberland Valley	"	32 50
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	238 17
Samuel Working, South Woodberry	"	178 62
H. Nicodemus, Bedford borough	1863	502 77
Jacob Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	1,003 72
David Sparks, West Providence	"	186 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	307 55
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	85 42
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	270 68
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	134 00
George Beegle, Union	"	206 00
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	1,099 37
J. W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	43 71
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	328 82
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	670 60
Henry Beegle, Bedford tp.	"	1,521 89
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	912 06
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	214 44
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	813 58
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain,	"	723 45
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	319 07
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	359 81
George Gardill, Juniata	"	437 41
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	334 28
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	476 66
William Crisman, Napier	"	773 97
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	194 14
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	"	349 25
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	1,009 92
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	284 81
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	516 63
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	172 83
George Beegle, Union	"	821 87
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	1,075 95
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	1,145 24
John Echart, Liberty	"	96 79
Total		$19,039 23

☞ Part of the above is subject to exonerations and commissions and upon all sums due over fifteen months, interest will be charged.

Statement of Moneys Due and Owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill	$2,000 00
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners	2,230 52

Bounty Fund.

TREASURER,		DR.
To amount received from collectors, as follows:		
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	1863	$70 07
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	92 40
Samuel Bender, Bloony Run borough	"	31 09
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	154 72
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	131 36
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	10 55
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg borough	"	55 52
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough	"	69 75
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	50 00
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	200 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	296 63
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	53 61
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	75 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	217 28
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	60 00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	300 00
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	"	653 32
Henry Beegle, "	1864	600 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	400 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	45 00
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	310 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	180 00
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	200 00
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	270 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	230 00
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	167 00
William Crisman, Napier	"	404 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	150 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	190 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	375 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	200 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	283 00
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	73 00
George Beegle, Union	"	160 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	585 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	740 00
John Echart, Liberty	"	100 00
		$8,433 31

TREASURER,	CR.
By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners' drafts	$8,493 10
Treasurer's commission	84 83
Auditors and Clerks	40 00
	$8,617 93
Credits	$8,617 93
Charges	8,433 31
Balance due Treasurer Farquhar	$184 62

Moneys Owed Bedford County on Bounty Fund from Collectors, as follows:

Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	1863	$78 82
David Sparks, West Providence	"	52 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	175 55
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	98 44
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	496 32
Henry Beegle, Bedford township	"	161 58
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	113 92
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	79 84
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	152 31
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	293 24
William Gorsuch,	"	34 85
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	30 29
George Gardill, Juniata	"	49 23
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	40 36
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	48 40
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	48 16
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	"	47 60
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	177 07
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	68 59
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	27 43
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	16 52
George Beegle, Union	"	223 26
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	130 43
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	107 12
John Echart, Liberty	"	91 29
		$2,843 82

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year 1864, as contained in the foregoing statements and that we have examined the fore going accounts of moneys due to and owed by Bedford county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, January 4th, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To amount received from collectors	$7,610 73
On unseated lands	335 93
	$7,946 66

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts examined and filed	$5,530 69
Certificate of deposit from Reed & Schell	2,336 51
Treasurer's commission	79 46
	$7,946 66

TAVERN LICENSES,	DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864	$750 00
CR.	
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts dated April 5th and July 6th $650 75	
Certificate of deposit 28 25	
Exoneration of John Drhew 15 00	
Treasurer's commission on amount ass'd 36 00	
	$730 00

EATING HOUSES,	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$100 00
CR.	
Exoneration of John Harris $10 00	
Treasurer's commission 4 50	
Amount paid State Treasurer 85 50	
	$100 00

DISTILLERIES,	DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864	$60 00
CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $60 $ 3 00	
Amount paid State Treasurer 57 00	
	$60 00

BANKS.	DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864	$20 00
CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $20 $ 1 00	
Paid State Treasurer 19 00	
	$20 00

CONFECTIONARIES.	DR.
Aggregate amount for 8164	$15 00
CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $15 $ 75	
Paid State Treasurer 14 25	
	$15 00

TEN PIN ALLEYS AND BILLIARDS.	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$30 00
CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $30 $ 1 50	
Paid State Treasarer 28 50	
	$30 00

LIQUOR DEALERS.	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$25 00
CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $25 $ 1 25	
Paid State Treasurer 23 75	
	$25 00

MERCANTILE LICENSES.	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$696 00
CR.	
By exoneration $21 00	
Treasurer's commission on $675 33 75	
B. F. Meyers, publishing retailers licenses 12 00	
B. F. McNeil, " " " 12 00	
Paid State Treasurer 617 25	
	$696 00

There is now outstanding in the hands of collectors for 1864 and previous years and due the State $6,565 52

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this 4th day of January. 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

jan. 27,'65.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly IN ALL STAGES OF

CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis* (partial or complete,) *&c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

Winchester's Genuine Preparation

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

GLORIOUS NEWS

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every dereription for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,

SACK FLANNELS,

CLOAK CLOTHS,

SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford county,

On Tuesday, January 31st, 1865,

all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing FORTY-THREE ACRES, strict measure, about FIVE ACRES CLEARED and under fence, with a LOG dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

H. NICODEMUS,
Administrator.

jan.6,'65-4t.

NORTH POINT HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent for one or more years, the North Point Hotel, situate on the Six Mile Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road. This House is doing a profitable business, is well furnish and in good order; contains fourteen rooms, with the necessary outbuildings and stabling. I will sell the house with the furniture, beds and bedding, stoves, etc., or will sell the furniture, bedding, etc.,

News and Other Items.

Louis Napoleon is said to be very sick.

Warning to ladies—tattle begins with T.

New use for petroluem has been discovered—it cures the itch.

Let a girl stray in the fields after roses, and they will redden her cheeks.

Senator Dixon's daughter has taken charge of a hospital ward in Washington.

Parisian wine is described as consisting of "Seine water, drugs and deviltry."

At a choral festival in Dresden, 10,000 singers were "conducted" by an electrical apparrtus.

Axiom of office holders—the public interest is nothing to a private.

A British field officer has discovered a striking resemblance between Gen. Grant and the Duke of Wellington.

A poor girl in Maine lost her way during a recent snow storm and perished within a few steps of her father's door. Tough.

Carry in your pocket a book abounding in good thoughts, and you will always have about you a well-filled pocketbook.

The Newburyport *Herald* wonders what the original fishermen apostles would have thought of Beecher's pay. Paul would have admonished him.

The too frequent use of authority impairs it. If thunder were continued, it would excite no more sensation than the noise of a mill.

"The great beauty of a wife is," said a hen-pecked husband, "that if she abuses you herself, she won't let any one else abuse you."

An old Dutch hypochondriac was complaining to a neighbor; said he, "I have a pig pain in mine stuck (stomach) and somedimes I gits better and somedimes I gits worser, and one day I shust gits right out on mine head."

In the next House of Representatives thirteen States will be without Democratic Representatives—exclusive of the secéded States. Is there not great danger that the Democratic party will become sectional.

A Savannah belle stepped off the sidewalk the other day, with a pouting expression, to avoid walking under an American flag which hung in front of an officer's headquarters. General Geary, military commandant of the city, immediately gave orders to have her promenade back and forth under the hateful symbol for an hour, as a warning for simi-offenders.

A Kiss a Valid Consideration.—A Western Court has recently decided that a kiss is a valid consideration. It seems that an old bachelor offered a young lady, a pony for a kiss. The young damsel accepted the offer, and gave the kiss; but the mean curmudgeon, after receiving the oscillatory salute, refused to stand by his part of the contract. A suit was therefore entered, and the jury decided that the pony, or its value, should be given to the girl.

Gold in Connecticut.—Dr. Keith, the well-known mineralogist, and the owner of a tract of land in Greenwich, Connecticut, has discovered upon it a gold vein, which he is at present actively engaged in mining. One piece alone of the precious metal was brought to this city, and valued at over $600. The land in which this discovery was made, was formerly mined for copper ore, a considerable quantity of which was at one time dug out.—*New York Paper.*

Relatives of Rebels.—The registration of southerners in this department has developed the fact, previously well understood, however, that there are many near relatives of rebels in the field residing in this city. Among these are the wives of Generals Gustavus W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell, three sisters of General Cheatham, and many others. Steps are being taken to place them under due surveillance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Conversation.—Sincere and happy conversation doubles our power. In the effort to unfold our thought to a friend we make it clearer to ourselves. Conversation fills all gaps, supplies all deficiencies; but the defects of men hinder this Paradise. Very rare are the high and fine gifts which make its perfection. The scholar, the philosopher, is probably an unmagetic man, and cannot conform his conversation with his genius; he sits and suffers. The French say, "He is a blockhead; he is nothing but a genius."—*Emerson.*

Persons losing themselves in the forest or in a snow storm, manifest invariably a tendency to turn round gradually to the left, to the extent even of eventually moving in a circle. The explanation is probably that the limbs and muscles of the right side are generally better developed than those of the left side; and under the excitement felt when one is lost, and in the absence of any guiding line, the superior energy of the right limbs throws the pedestrian insensibly round to the left.

Anti-Slavery Feeling in Cuba.—General Grigouoria has presented to the President a copy of a letter received by him Cuba, detailing the progress of the anti-slavery feeling in that island. It is stated that the native Cubans are nearly unanimous in favor of gradual emancipation, while the Spaniards and slave traders are opposed to it. The question is causing considerable agitation and excitement in the island, but the abolition sentiment is steadily gaining ground.

A Little Mixed.—The celebrated speech of Sir Boyle Roche: "Mr Speaker, I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air; but mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud," was evidently the model upon which a writer in Kansas framed, the other day, some remarks upon the recent election. The Leavenworth *Conservative* says that, by the result of the election, "the fall of corruption has been dispelled, and the wheels of the State government will no longer be trammelled by sharks that have beset the public posperity like locusts."

Another Antediluvian Frog.—The Erie *Dispatch* says that probably the oldest inhabitant in Pennsylvania was discovered in a stone in that town last Thursday. It was a living frog about an inch long, which was taken from a piece of bituminous coal that one of the employees of the store had broken for the purpose of burning. His escape from a torturing death was almost providential, and it is a cause of satisfaction that he escaped a death so ignominious after having lived so long and quitely. His advent into the outer world was witnessed by four or five gentlemen connected with the establishment, and he was immediately deposited in a cigar box.

O!—A loquacious gentleman finding himself a passenger in a stage-coach with no one but a prim and tacturn maiden lady of some forty winters, endeavored in vain to engage in conversation. At length night came; as nothing was said, both fell asleep. The stage finally stopped, and the driver announced to the lady that she had arrived at her place of destination. Her fellow passenger being awakened at the same time, thought he would compel the lady to exchange a word at parting, and addressed her: "Madam, as we shall never again, probably, sleep in the same room together, I bid you a very respectful farewell." A scream, and silence reigned again.

Husband and Wife.—A man is a good husband, you say. It is well. But what would he have been with another wife? No husband at all, perhaps, or worse than none. His goodness is his wife's, or more his wife's than his. It is well, we say, that under any influences he can be good; but let him not take all the credit of his goodness to himself. The bigger share is due to his better half. Some might be good, if tried, to two or three in succession; some, but to one; and some, alas to none. A woman is a good wife. This, too, is well. But how much of her goodness is her husband's? she cannot tell. Perhaps one-half. Perhaps two-thirds. Then let her not be proud. Let her keep from boasting. Let her cherish modest thoughts of herself, form charitable judgements of others, and her virtue will be all the greater, and her comfort all the safer.

The Avengers of the Seas.—The following from Abbot's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte is a curious reminiscence: "After the emperor had declared his intention of going to the United States, the Baron Fluery said: 'But will the English allow to cultivate your fields in peace? You have made England tremble. As long as you are alive, or at liberty, she will dread your genius. The Americans love and admire you. You have great influence over them. You might perhaps excite to enterprises fatal to England.' 'What enterprises?' replied the emperor. 'The English well know that Americans would lose their lives to a man in defense of their native soil. But they are not fond of carrying on a foreign warfare. They are not yet arrived at a pitch to give the English any serious uneasiness. At some future day, perhaps, they will be the 'avengers of the seas.'"

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Farmers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.
Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who has just received an elegant assortment of
NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey, Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.
GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.
WYOMING
Insurance Company,
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,812

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe, John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach, Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams, R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher, Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross, G. M. Harding.

G. M. Hollenback, President
L. D. Shoemaker, Vice Pres't.
R. C. Smith, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.
Assets, ... $3,000,000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Cash Capital, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, ... $6,000,000.

Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent.
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 2864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest. Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots,—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; Also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell. the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

References.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18' 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL
WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravaeed in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the Urine; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation or Weakness of the Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your Specific Pills' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. Milton Sanders, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. Keith, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—Adolph Behre, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. Meredith Reese, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—J. A. R. Chilton, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—Send for a Circular.

Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects erudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Bolts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Patent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sour throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL.
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa,* or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency,* Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy,* and *Fits,* induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING this day associated with C. L. Buck in the mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

D. F. BUCK & SON.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompeteney, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

dec.2,'64-3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of